PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 23,842—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
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				Saturday.
ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th "
ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Brisco	5th Nov.
ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

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The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
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A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
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" 22nd.	November 3rd.
October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
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Bombay, September 3, 1892.

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THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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Bombay, 7th September, 1892. Agents.

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—Under Rule X. of the Chamber, we have to request you TO CALL A GENERAL MEETING of the Members to consider, and, if approved, to pass, the subjoined Resolution, with a view to its being forwarded to the Government of India:—

"That this Chamber considers that serious difficulty and danger to Commerce have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the Sterling Value of the Rupee, fluctuations which do not arise from the incidents of Eastern Trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent Traders. That the development of the resources of the Country by the assistance of European capital is thereby seriously checked, and the execution of Public Works and Construction of Railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country altogether prevented. The Chamber, therefore, prays that Government will give this matter their earnest and early attention with a view to the adoption of such measures as may result in a more stable rate of Exchange between India and the Countries trading with her."

We are, Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Per pro., VOLKART BROTHERS,
E. MULLER,
JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 6th September 1892.

IN Accordance with the foregoing Requisition, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, 14th September, 1892, at 4 P.M.

J. L. SYMONS,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 7th September, 1892.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an LL.B. for the POST of MUNSIFF and MAGISTRATE in the Ramdurg State. Pay Rs. 100. Binding for the period of two years required.

Apply to the Undersigned before the 15th of October, 1892.

WAMAN K. DATE,
GOVIND ATMARAM,
Joint Administrators, Ramdurg.

Ramdurg, 5th September, 1892.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY REMOUNT AGENT, Ahmednagar, invites SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RATIONS for Remounts to be purchased at Bombay during the months of October, November, and December, 1892, consisting of—

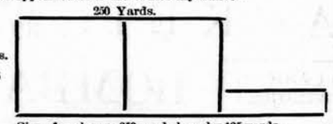
4 lbs. Gram, cleansed, 1st quality .....
20 lbs. Hay, 1st quality .....
4 lbs. Bran, Wheaten, 1st quality .....
6 lbs. Straw, for Bedding .....
2 Drachms Salt, 2nd sort .....

} Per Horse, to be supplied at Bombay.

Also SYCES for Remounts, one for every two Horses. Water-Carriers at Bombay.

A rate per Horse per diem comprising the above should be stated in the Tender.

Tenders are also invited for the erection of a Temporary Enclosure (as below) on Kennedy Seaface or such site as may be appointed near the Water Hydrant:—



Size of enclosure 250 yards long by 125 yards.

Partition wall to be erected, forming two Enclosures, each 125 yards square. The Stalls for Horses to be made in blocks, two in each enclosure, holding 125 horses each. The wall of the Enclosure to be made with good new strong Bamboos, the matting to be good and secured to strong horizontal bamboos at the top, centre, and bottom, a third Enclosure of about 75 square yards without Stalls to be erected on one flank.

The enclosure to be ready for the reception of 500 Horses by the end of the Second Week in October next.

Tenders will be received up to noon, 15th September, 1892, at this Office, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the Conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reason to be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money, viz., Rs. 100 in Government Promissory Notes.

Further Security Deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in Post Office Savings Bank to the extent of Rs. 500.

The Tender made will include repairs to the enclosure during occupation.

A. P. WILLIAMSON, Captain,
Superintendent of Depot and Remount Agent.

Ahmednagar, August 31, 1892.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Moonshi Ibrahim Dadoo, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

Firstly.—All that portion or part of land or ground with cart commonly known or called Kasabchir, with cocoanut plantation and other trees, with its compound standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Wazawolee Public Road, Mahim, within the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eight-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 21, Collector's New No. 3511, New Survey No. 18, Street No. 434, Ward No. 5106, and bounded on the east and north by the moiety portion of the said cart belonging to Sooleman bin Shaik Esmail, and on the west and south by the public passage (Wazawolee); and

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land situate at Mahim in Wazawolee, with a dweling house standing thereon, bearing assessment No. 6, admeasuring about 122 square yards, and bounded on the north by Fazundaree land, on the south by public passage, on the east by the property of Ibrahim Ghavte, and on the west by Fazundaree land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE, Millinery, Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets, Cashmeres, Woolen and Cotton Piece-Goods. Shop and Office Furniture, Treasury Safe, by Jones Brothers, Sewing Machines, Figure Busts, Cheval Glasses, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Robert Taylor, an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th and 9th inst, at 1 p.m. on each day, on the premises at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the Millinery, Drapery, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

The property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 8, 1892.

NOTICES.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1892, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th August 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 10th September instant, both days inclusive.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indentur) of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in Virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 350. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned has made Arrangement always to keep in his Stock Genuine *** BRANDY of Messrs. COMANDON and Co. of Jarnac Cognac, which is of excellent quality and flavour. The Label is Registered at the Stationers' Hall, London. The Selling Price of this Brand is purposely kept moderate to give satisfaction to Buyers who are at liberty to return the Cases if the quality is not approved. Apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahalaxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Ambala vana Desikar of Tirunadu Thurai Athenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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Ladies and Gentlemen, to canvass for Subscribers.

TERMS, SPECIALLY LIBERAL.

Apply to *TRUTH IN INDIA*, care of "STAR PRESS," Calcutta.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

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6 Carte D' Visite, Full.....	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
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For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
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SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
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BAHADUR MANILLAS.....	4	,,	,,	100
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
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READING AND LONDON.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

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BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
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COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
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A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

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12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
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For shorter periods, terms on application.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
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SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
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One Star			Rs. 32 per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	..... ,,	34 ,,
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Five ,,	Special do.	..... ,,	42 ,,
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One Star			Rs. 28 per doz.
Three ,,		..... ,,	30 ,,

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Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

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Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

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Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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,, 1885	£966,107
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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 Per Cent.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,894,357

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1831.....£4,673,229 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
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Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

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Hummum Street.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its glos for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to be autiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

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N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
ank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,005
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£21	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	325
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1,450
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	505
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all		1382
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahadmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	65	525
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	515
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	92½
Munmar M.	1,000	200	all	Rs. 35	475
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	205
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	605
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		125
Sabapathy (Bellary)	580	500	75	20	405
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,015

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	83
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,00	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	380xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	735
Cohba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	452½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,035
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213¾
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	4,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soondercdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	440
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	305
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80 xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	2,250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil.	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	... 9	20
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-1	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	"
Bombay do.	"	25-11	
English Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Drazos	"	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Ave-France	"	235	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer White Cross arrived yesterday from Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Henzada (s), Rangoon, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Henry Bolckow left the dock yesterday.

AN EDUCATIONAL DONATION.—We are requested to announce the receipt of a liberal donation of Rs. 200, kindly subscribed by His Highness Maha Rana Mohandanji, Rajah Sahib of Dharampoor, in aid of Mrs. Shewantibai Trimbak Canaran's School at Lower Colaba.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of August last, there were 112 bullocks, 23 horses, and 3 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August 102 bullocks, 18 horses, and 10 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 90 bullocks, 15 horses, and 4 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 3 cases among bullocks, 1 among horses, and 6 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY-HOLE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday, at Chamarbagh, Parel, into the circumstances concerning the death of Jugoo Hurry, aged 30 years. The deceased was lately a servant in the employ of Cowashaw Rustomji, a liquor contractor, and was addicted to drink. On Tuesday morning, one Sukia Babajee, a servant of the Parsee liquor contractor, saw some clothes lying on the bank of a quarry-hole at the back of his house. He called his master, who on going to the spot recognised a cap and dhotar as belonging to Jugoo. The police were called in, who dragged the quarry-hole but failed to find the body. About noon the same day the corpse rose above the water. The deceased, it appeared, used to bathe in the quarry-hole, which contained about thirty feet of water, and it is supposed that the deceased while going to bathe in the quarry-hole accidentally missed his footing and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

THEFT OF COOKING UTENSILS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack prosecuted one Rajana bin Rajana *alias* Booda, on a charge of the theft of one copper lota, one brass lota, one brass plate and a silver neck ornament, collectively valued at Rs. 4-4-0, belonging to Syedu Syana, a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, living at Kamateepura. On Tuesday night the accused was stopped on suspicion by a police sepoy, near Treacher and Company's establishment at Byculla, when a large nail was found concealed in his clothing. Further enquiries elicited that that day the accused had pawned the stolen articles with a Marwaree, from whom they were afterwards recovered. The accused had been engaged by the complainant on the 25th ultimo to whitewash his house, and during that time he had stolen the articles. The neck ornament had been taken from the complainant's child. The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes brought up a notorious character, named Din Mahomed Hussain, aged 40 years, on a charge of picking the pocket of Bajee Bhagwan Pandya. From the evidence adduced, it appeared, that on the 5th instant, the complainant was going along the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, in company with some friends. There was a large procession of gunpatees going on that day, and the accused, taking advantage of the occasion, stealthily put his hand in the complainant's pocket, and took out the purse containing 12 annas. Kallianji, a friend of the complainant, who was going with him, saw the accused run off with the purse, and pursued him. The accused was immediately arrested, and the purse was found in his hand. The accused had eighteen previous convictions, fourteen of which were for gambling and disorderly behaviour, and four for theft. Since the year 1881 he had been for five years in jail on four different occasions. The accused denied the theft, but said that the witness Kalianji had lost that morning Rs. 2 in gambling with him, and as he demanded the money from him, Kalianji had instigated the complainant to bring up this case against him. His Worship remarked that from the evidence it was clear that the accused did pick the complainant's pocket, and as the accused was a notorious character, and had several previous convictions, the Magistrate ordered him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

A GUNNER IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Thomas Smith, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with abetting in the commission of robbing Ahmed Moosa, a dealer in buffaloes. It appeared that on Tuesday night the complainant and one Miyanjee Jeewa went to see a fair held at Colaba, where they met the accused, who was accompanied by another soldier. The complainant alleged that the accused held him by the shoulders while his companion snatched from him (complainant) a watch and chain, and absconded. The complainant seized the accused, who struck the complaint and he, thereupon, let go his hold. Myanjee, a witness, deposed that after the complainant had let the accused go, he followed him, and seizing him, he handed him over to the police. There were many soldiers at the fair. Munda, a milk-man, who was with the complainant at the time of the row, gave corroborative evidence. The accused stated to his Worship that he had not committed the offence with which he was charged. He was set upon by a number of Mahomedans, who assaulted him very severely. He was quite innocent. He did not strike or seize the complainant. Lieutenant Campbell, who was present in the Court, stated that the accused bore a very good character as a gunner, but was sometimes given to insobriety. He never got into trouble or fault unless he was drunk, and never made any row outside the barracks. The accused having expressed his desire to call witnesses to give evidence on his behalf, the Magistrate adjourned the case until to-day (Thursday). The Magistrate ordered that the accused should be admitted to bail.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE team for Calcutta will play a scratch team this afternoon, at 5-30 sharp. The Gymkhana team, as follows, will wear white:—

Full-back.—J. H. St. John.

¾ Back.—J. W. E. Donaldson, A. Walpole, and W. Rock Keen.

½ Back.—W. Sutherland, and T. L. Roberts.

Forwards.—C. M. Moore, T. H. S. Murray, G. T. L. Home, A. S. Capper, P. D. De Wilton, P. G. Clark, T. Payne-Gallwey, and two others.

BELGIAN philanthropists appear to have been more successful than their neighbours in starting a labour exchange. Sir Edmund Monson has forwarded to the Foreign Office an interesting report drawn up by Mr. Conyngham Greene on the Brussels "Bourse du Travail," or Labour Exchange—an institution that owes its origin to a charitable association in that city. The association referred to is described, as independent of any consideration of party, and as aiming solely at the removal of all pretexts for mendicity by raising the moral tone of the unemployed. The Labour Exchange was founded by them with the object of facilitating an interchange of employment between capital and labour, and of improving the relations between employers and these in search of work. Its action is, in the opinion of Mr. Greene, beneficial, as it restrains the indiscriminate distribution of alms, and substitutes in its place a supply of remunerative employment.

AT the examination for admission to the Staff College, to be held in May 1893, the questions in military history will be on (*a*) Parts I. to V. of the Operations of War, excluding the details of the movements recorded in chapter 3, Part V.; (*b*) the physical geography of France, the German Empire, Holland, and Belgium; (*c*) the campaign of the First German Army in the North of France from the advance of the army to the Somme, Nov. 16, 1870. It is officially notified that, with regard to section (*b*), maps in good atlases and articles in geographical dictionaries will furnish all the information necessary; and a knowledge of the details of the ramifications of mountain systems or of small tributary river basins will not be required. With regard to the German campaign in the North of France, only the period from Jan. 1, 1871, need be studied in detail, as questions on the previous part of the campaign will be confined to the main incidents, the principal movements, and their object. The text books recommended will be found enumerated in July's Army Orders.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Russian Press discuss the situation on the Pamirs, and maintain that it is against their interests to be aggressive there.

THE further hearing of the Hyderabad defamation case has been adjourned till October 18 pending the authorisation of a commission to take evidence at Lucknow.

THE first volume of the State paper relative to the Indian Mutiny is now completed and will be shortly issued.

THE Kashmir State has given permission to rebuild the houses burnt in the late fires at Srinagar. The old central road at Haba Kadal will be widened by 12 feet and 4 cross-roads by 8 feet each. At each of the burnt areas at Tashawan and Ahlamah one cross-road will be constructed, and the central roads of these places will be widened as much as at Haba Kadal. The old central road in the burnt area at Srinagar having been very zigzag, it was proposed to lay out a wide straight road a little nearer the middle of the town and to compensate the owners of the land. The people were greatly opposed to this, as well as to all the new roads, and have been assembling in thousands every day round the palace and clamouring when the Maharaja came out. Accordingly the construction of a central road in a new place has been abandoned, but the old central road will be widened which the people have agreed to. The construction of the road along the river bank has been totally abandoned.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 27th August, was 195 against 190 and 176 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 22. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 2 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 23 deaths from tetanus against 15 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 67 an 27 respectively, against 68 and 23 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·8 per mille per annum, against 21·0, the mean of the last five years.

HYDERABAD, Sind, was prevented from getting through its second day's racing owing to the Indus occupying the race course. It was very sporting of the small number of European officers, military and civil, at Hyderabad to have got up a meeting, and the freaks of the river caused much disappointment.

WE (*Madras Mail*) herewith present our readers with a perfectly true account of the adventures of a reverend gentleman who recently proceeded on furlough, and was induced, with his wife, to take a cheap passage by an outside steamer. Names of course are suppressed. The fare was Rs. 300 for the best accommodation the steamer afforded, the voyage being from Bombay to Weymouth. The steamer was a large one, more than 5,000 tons, but the H. P. was very limited, and so a considerable time was occupied in reaching Aden. At Suez a telegram was received by the skipper to the effect that the owners of the steamer were in liquidation. There being no money and no credit to pay the Canal dues, a pause of six days ensued at Suez, until some arrangements could be devised. There being no money to pay for coal at Port Said, she stayed three days longer there, and eventually proceeded home; but when in the English Channel a tug met the steamer warning her on the part of the owners not to go into English waters on pain of being distrained upon. The English passengers had to get into the tug, with the baggage in mid-Channel, and eventually got to Dover six weeks after leaving Bombay, during which time they had leisure to moralise upon cheap passages in connection with the ocean tramp.

THE proposals before the Native Cavalry Committee, put forward by General Luck, are as follows:—(1). That each squadron should be classed and formed into four troops each commanded by a jemadar, one ressaldar being given in addition to each squadron. (2). That each regiment should be formed into three service, and one depot squadron, the latter to consist of three troops only, each troop to be a feeder to one of the service squadrons. Thus, supposing a regiment to consist of one squadron of Sikhs, on of Jats one of Pathans, the depot squadron would consist of one troop of Sikhs, &c. (3). That ressaldars be abolished, and a regiment contain five ressaldars, including a Woordie troop, and 15 jemadars, making 20 instead of 17 native officers. (4). That three more British officers be added to each regiment, thus allowing three per service squadron and two per depot squadron, thus making 13 British officers per regiment. (5). That if these proposals are adopted, a regiment of nine squadrons would be equal in strength, more efficient, and easily handled than the present regiments of twelve weak squadrons. (6). That a grave responsibility will be incurred if native cavalry is ever sent to meet a European foe under-officered as at present. (7). The proposal concerns only the detailed distribution of the regiment.

AN exhibition was given by Captain Duncan Ross at the Zizinia Theatre in Alexandria on Saturday (August 6), says the *Egyptian Gazette*. Gunner Nichol, an Artilleryman stationed at Cairo, and an athlete, who was referred to throughout the evening, as "the Frenchman," began by giving some feats of strength with dumb bells. Both of them performed prodigies, and the "gunner" among other feats lifted a bar-bell, weighing, it was stated, 210 lbs., off the ground and held it over his head; he also held over his head with his left hand two weights of the combined weight of 112lbs. Another feat done by Nichol was carrying in his teeth by the under back rung, a chair upon which was seated a man weighing 12st. 11lbs. Nichol and "the Frenchman" then had a short boxing match with the gloves. He professed not to know much about it, and was eventually declared to have given in. The same pair afterwards wrestled in Greco-Roman style, and Nichol finally succeeded in throwing his antagonist. Captain Duncan Ross had, in the intervals performed some feats of swordsmanship. The final item of the entertainment was a wrestling bout between Captain Ross and Gunner Nichol in the Greco-Roman style. This lasted for ten minutes and was followed with great interest by the spectators. Captain Ross is a good deal the bigger man of the two, and apparently the stronger, but although he tried his best, he was not able to throw the "gunner." We hear that Nichol has taken steps to buy his discharge from the army and will follow this line of athletics as a profession, and, no doubt, with good coaching, he will become one of the "stars" of this kind of business. Captain Ross is willing to fight any one in Egypt on horseback with swords, and can provide the necessary armour and helmets which are worn by combatants in these fights.

STRANGE adventures are met with by American lecturers in the course of their wanderings over that wide Continent. Mrs. Livermore gives a sample in the shape of her experiences when on her way once to Cincinnati. She was brought to a stop by the breakdown of a train in front of them. Consultation was thereupon held with the engine driver. "In seven minutes," said he, "a fast cattle train leaves the next station beyond this broken-down freight train and goes through to Cincinnati without stoping. We must try to catch that, madam." He assisted the lady to alight, and then to mount into an empty beer waggon, which somebody had hitched to a post, climbed in himself, and drove with great rapidity. There being no seat for his companion, she stood behind him and steadied herself with her hands on his shoulders, looking carefully after her feet, over which the empty beer kegs in the bottom of the waggon were in danger of rolling. Thus they reached the station just as the engineer of the cattle train was giving the signal to start. But he declined to take the lady, and produced his printed instructions which forbade him to carry any freight but "live stock," and any passengers but the drovers in charge of the animals. "If I am not 'live stock,'" asked the travelling lady lecturer, "will you please tell me what I am." "There was a laugh, a hurried parley between the two men, and finally the conductor of the cattle train agreed to transport me to Cincinnati, if I would go as 'live stock.'"

THE "HARRIS" FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SECOND TIES.

THE second ties in this tournament were played off on Tuesday on the Gymkhana ground in the presence of a large number of spectators. The first match, was

K. O. YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY VS. 7TH HUSSARS.

This match was won easily by the Yorkshires, who played an excellent and combined game all through, by eight goals to love. The Hussars were a comparatively weak team, but it must be remembered that they laboured under great disadvantages. The team had only been got together a few months ago, and at the last moment some of the best men were unable to play owing to illness. Added to this one of their strong half-backs Pte. Sagar sprained his foot after coming to Poona, while practising, and his services were lost to the team. The Hussars were therefore severely handicapped; it was certainly plucky of them to have put forward a team at all under the circumstances, and it is not surprising that they were beaten easily by such a good team as that of the K. O. Y. L. I.

The sides were as follows:—

K. O. YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Goal—Pte. Taylor (Captain); Backs—Pte. Grocott and Barrett Half Backs—Ptes. Goff, Burns, and Sergt.-Instr. Lawton; Right Wing—Pte. Ibbetson and Corporal Wright; Centre Forward—Sergeant Lodge; Left Wing—Pte. Cullen and Pte. Green.

7TH HUSSARS.—Goal—Corpl. Surrett; Backs—Corpl. Borrett (Captain) and Pte. Barren; Half Backs—Ptes. Bawn, Caweth and Drage; Right Wing Forwards—Pte. Aslett and Pte. Machin; Centre Forward—Corpl Barclay; Left Wing Forwards—Pte. Baldwin and Pte. Barren (Junior).

The Yorkshires won the toss and elected to play with the wind in their favour. The Hussars kicked off and for the first three minutes they played up very well indeed and pressed the Yorkshire goal at the south-end of the ground. Eventually after a good struggle lasting about four minutes the Infantry pulled the ball away from near their goal and carrying it down their Left Wing rushed their opponents' goal and scored. This encouraged the Yorkshires who now played up strong: their passing was particularly good. Before half-time was called they had added four more goals to their score, making 5 goals to *nil*.

Sides being changed the Yorkshires kicked off, and though they had the wind against them they succeeded in scoring three goals within eight minutes of the start. The second goal scored in this half was the result of a splendid high kick from an angle by Pte. Ibbetson, the ball escaping the hands of the goal-keeper. The Hussars, however, never lost heart, but continued to play pluckily to the end. They again and again repulsed the attack on their goal, and when the whistle sounded they were pressing their opponents but could not score a single goal.

1ST BN. WORCESTER REGIMENT (2ND TEAM VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY, KIRKEE.

The sides were:—

WORCESTER REGIMENT—Goal.—Drummer Webb; Backs—Ptes. Hall and Hison; Half Backs—Lce. Corpl. Lambert and Privates Wall and Allen; Right Wing Forwards—Ptes. Merrick and Osborne; Centre Forward—Lce-Corpl. Grady; Left Wing Forwards—Ptes. Parker and Kitchen.

R. A., KIRKEE.—Goal—Gr. Pearoy; Backs—Driver Vass and Bombr. Murray; Half Backs—Driver Chandler, Bombr. Macrae and Gunner Pilkington; Right Wing Forwards—Gunners Mally and Queray; Centre Forward—Driver Kettle; Left Wing Forwards—Driver Wyard and Bombr. Bottomley.

Play commenced punctually at 5 p. m., the Gunners winning the toss and electing to play with the wind for a start. From an appeal for "hands" by the Worcester allowed in the centre of the ground the Artillery took a slight advantage and with some smart play by the Left Wing took the ball well into the Worcester's ground, where it was kept for some time despite every effort on their part to get it away, until a good run by the Left Wing brought the ball down into the Artillery's 25, from whence the play was taken to the middle of the ground. Some smart play on the part of Pte. Kitchen for the Worcesters resulted in a corner, from which, however, they failed to score, but they pressed the Artillery sorely for a time. Some loose kicking by the Gunners, however, got the leather out into the centre again, and the Artillery playing up hastily got a corner, but a free kick being allowed to the Infantry the danger was averted for the time being. The Gunners quickly returned to the attack and gave the Worcester goal-keeper something to do for a while. Some clever passing on the Right Wing of the Worcesters brought the leather down with a rush to the R. A. goal, but the shot by Kitchen failed to score. However the Infantry continued to keep the ball in dangerous proximity to their opponents' goal, until the Right Wing, R. A, made a good break away and for a time staved off the attack and a free kick in their favor took the sphere down to the Infantry end, where a corner resulted in more work for the goal-keeper, who, however, was all there. Shortly after a free kick for the R. A. with a corner as the result made the Worcesters very busy until half-time.

On play being resumed the Worcesters quickly ran the ball down the left into the Gunner's 25, but a couple of corners proved unfruitful. The ball, however, remained far too close to the R. A. goal to be pleasant, and Pearcy had to keep both eyes open with a vengeance until the Left Wing took the leather away to the side; it was soon back again, but "hands" being allowed against the Infantry the ball was brought for a little time more into the middle of the ground. The Left Wing of the Worcesters again did their best to score but without success, when a good run by the R. A. Left Wing came right down into their adversaries' 25, and a long shot by one of the Gunners brought the Worcesters' goal-keeper out of his limit. The ball was quickly taken back up the right, and some good play on both sides followed in the middle of the ground, when some of the Left Wing of the Infantry placed the ball well up in front of the R. A. goal, through which it was put by the centre forwards out of a "scrimmage." From this point until the call of time the R. A. made a combined effort to score and for a while carried the game into the Infantry's 25, but the play was cleverly taken up by the Left Wing again into the middle of the ground, and from thence to the R. A. 25. A shot from the Left Wing run by the R. A. centre right down the ground, which was stopped by Webb, the Worcester goal-keeper brought the game to a conclusion in favour of the latter by one goal to *nil*.

The Worcesters thus won the match by one goal to love.—*Deccan Herald*.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

(AT 4-30 P.M.)

For Judgment.

142-84—Bicknell and M—Rahimabai vs Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla Nurani—Tyabjee, D and J.

401-84—Tyabjee, D and J—Khundiza Bogum alias Doolum Begum vs Moheson—Crawford B Co. (On Commissioner's Report.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Dismissal.

352-92—Little, S N and B—Bai Amrut vs Govindjee Lilladhur. Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal. Postponed Long Causes.

164-92—Mansuklal D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Gangabai and another—In person.

271-92—Ardesir, H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne, G and S.

617-91—Little, S N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D.

515-90—M N Saklatvala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

242-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.

46-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub. Postponed Long Causes.

205-92—Little, S N and B—Governhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naitora Gowli—In person.

521-91—Janardhen and A—Charles A Gurner vs Abdoo Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.

387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwar Kajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutli.

THE other day Mr. Keir-Hardie was the hero of a story concerned with the gift to him of £100; now Mr. John Burns writes to the *Chronicle* with reference to his election expenses as follows:—"I have always made it a practice to let the public know whence I received the moneys that have been contributed towards the expenses of my election to different positions I have sought. With three other candidates I received £100 from the proprietors of the *Workman's Times* towards the expenses of our recent parliamentary elections. I now find, to my surprise, that this money was not a gift from the *Workman's Times*, but was received by its editor, Mr. Burgess, from Mr. H. H. Champion, and handed over to the four candidates by Mr. Burgess as coming from the *Workman's Times*. As I have publicly refused £200 from official party sources, I consider it my duty to let the public know the means by and the source from which this £100 came."

THE SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN TROUBLES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, the summons and cross-summons for assault, taken out by Mr. G. R. Neill and Mr. F. Southwell Piper, came on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Hemming appeared for Mr. Neill, and Mr. Piper appeared in person.

Mr. Hemming offered to withdraw the case against Mr. Piper, provided the latter expressed his regret for what had occurred. Mr. Piper declined to do anything of the kind, and said that if he was not aggravated and insulted by Mr. Neill in the manner he had been, he would undertake not to repeat what he had done.

As Mr. Piper's case was the first in order it was heard first. Mr. Piper went into the witness-box and described how he was insulted by Mr. Neill on the 23rd of August. The substance of what Mr. Piper stated in Court was embodied in his information, which has already been published. Mr. Piper added that Mr. Neill told him, on the day in question, that he did not prosecute Mrs. Piper, but he was made to do it. He declined to keep up the conversation with Mr. Neill, whom he asked to withdraw. Mr. Neill thereupon put his hand on his right shoulder and said he was going to appeal against the Magistrate's decision. Mr. Neill was told to go away, "For God's sake." Mr. Neill then addressed Miss Moore, and said that Mr. Piper had threatened to kill him within a week of the liquidation. Mr. Piper said he would not be insulted in the presence of women; and he thereupon put Mr. Neill out of the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, witness said he had never threatened Mr. Neill. The witness said he did not address any threat particularly to Mr. Turner; but he stated in a general sort of way to a number of persons who were present in the Company's shop, Mr. Turner among them, that he would "brain" anyone who attempted to take any samples out of the shop. Mr. Turner then enquired whether Mr. Piper would "brain" him, too, when Mr Turner was informed that he would, if he tried to take away the samples. Witness further said that he would have certainly "brained

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

THE only change advised by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening is an advance of ¼ in the price of Rupee Securities, at £63: all other Stock Exchange quotations, as well as the price of Bar Silver having been unaltered yesterday. In New York, Silver was ¼ cent higher, at 83⅜ cents. with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·88¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted a small amount of extra Bills on Madras, at the previous rate of 1s. 2 21-32d.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a further reduction of 1d. per cental in the price of No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool, at 6s. 3½d. Ex-Quay; but White Delhi was unaltered at 6s. 2½d. per cental. Linseed was quiet but unchanged in value.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm yesterday; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat. Spot prices were quite without change; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. for September and September-October deliveries, and 4 1-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher, at 7⅛ cents; and December Futures advanced 9 points, to 7·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 17,000 bales; and the figures for the first arrivals of the new crop compare as follows with those of the previous two years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Monday's and Tuesday's Receipts ...	17,000	39,000	48,000
Three days' do. ...	22,000	52,000	64,000
Since 1st Sept.	27,000	85,000	140,000

Business in our local Cotton Market has been blank to-day, not a single transaction having been reported. The tone of the market, however, is quiet rather than dull, and quotations are given as before.

WHEAT, following the market on the other side, has been dull, and very little business has been done to-day; but dealers have not lowered their pretensions yet, and prices for all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent in a quiet market. *Linseed* has declined in value ¼ anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-10-9 to Rs. 7-13-0; but other descriptions are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	115	bales.
Wheat	7,756	cwts.
Linseed	872	,,
Rapeseed	1,450	,,
Groundnuts	504	,,
Castorseed	1,485	,,
Rice	2,628	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, with nothing doing, no fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm at some advance on last evening's closing rates, say at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 2⅜d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day with but little enquiry from remitters. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 25-32d. has been named, and a few transactions have been reported at the rate; also at 1s. 2 15-16d. for the new year; and Telegraphic, for the same time, at 1s. 2 23-32d. The business passing, however, is still small, and the market closed steady, pending the receipt of news about Council allotments, which are expected to be made at 1s. 2⅝d., or higher. Meantime we quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·55¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Early business was done in Fours this morning at 103⅝; and the rate was steady at 104 for Money, and 103¾ for Account until the close when strong feeling set in, and the market left off at an advance of 3-16 per cent. on the above rates. Fours for cash being quoted at 104 3-16. For 4½ per Cents 101⅞ is now the price.

SHARES.—We note an advance of Rs. 5 in Empress; of Rs. 7¼ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 on Hyderabad; of Rs. 15 on Hindustan; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit Mill Shares; and a decline of Rs. 5 in French Press Scrip, at our revised quotations; but the market generally keeps very quiet, and prices are otherwise unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	97 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	38

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here, for Bombay, yesterday evening.

PENANG, SEPT. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Berenice, from Shanghai, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 7.

H. M. S. Boadicea from Seychelles arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	2	18 p.m.	6	10
Teheran	7	2	15 p.m.	..	40
Suez	7	2	15 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 7th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...		...	1
,, Madras	...	16	...	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 3rd September, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,20,795	2,44,305	4,828	3,69,928
Corresponding week last year open 1,491¼ miles.	..	..	..	4,76,968

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,07,140.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

12 p.m.	78·8

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 7.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	81·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUZNER—September 1, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr J Cuzner, of a son (prematurely).
FOX-STRANGWAYS—August 27, at Murree, the wife of Lieut H S Fox-Strangways, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
KNELLER—August 30, at Nagpur, the wife of H St John Kneller, of a daughter.
SAWYER—September 2, at Darjeeling, the wife of E S Sawyer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDSON—PETERS—September 1, at St Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Revd Bruce Austin, James Albert Victor John Richardson, Band Sergeant, The Queen's, to Mary Jane, daughter of Quarter-master Sergeant and Mrs Peters, 51st F B Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

BALLARD—Aug 8, at Phillipburn, Selkirk, George Alexander Ballard, late of Madras Civil Service.
BROWN—At Tellicherry, on the 31st August, Charles Brown, son of the late George Brown, of Anjarakandy, and senior partner of the firm of Charles Brown, aged 51 years.
FOOKS—Aug 14, at Upperton-gardens, Eastbourne, Major-Genl G A St P Fooks, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 68.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

A LITTLE more than a year ago, the authorities of the Bombay University in an inauspicious hour made an application to Government to raise the grant of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000, to meet the growing needs of higher education in Bombay. Government took occasion by the forelock, to raise in effect the whole question of the annual contribution to the University. This was not as yet done in so many words, but it was pointed out that the scale of fees fixed by the University of Madras secures a surplus beyond financial equilibrium—in that respect resembling most surpluses,—that the Calcutta University was preparing to follow this example, and that the Bombay University might do the same, and even, if necessary, go further, and raise the fees for a degree or license higher than at Madras, in order to establish financial equilibrium. So far from acceding to the application to raise the contribution to Rs. 20,000 Government intimated that the grant of Rs. 15,000 would be paid by the Accountant-General for 1891-92 as a special case. It has now been officially stated that the 1892-93 grant will be Rs. 10,000. There has been no intimation—and it may be owned that there is but little prospect—that this small sum will be found in future budgets. In former years, when the rupee was still worth two shillings, the Government granted to the University Rs. 30,000, which subsequently was reduced to Rs. 20,000, and then to Rs. 15,000. Now that the rupee is worth only one-and-two pence Government consider that Rs. 10,000 are enough, indeed, too much, and probably next year the grant will be a minus quantity. Mr. Lee-Warner in a communication, dated the 19th August, is at pains to point out that the Government has not taken the initiative in this policy. The Finance Committee recommended that the University of Bombay should be made as self-supporting as the Universities of Madras and Calcutta, and that the Government should not give any grant unless it was found that the financial position of the University really required it. The Government of India communicated this opinion of the Finance Committee to the Bombay Government, and what was more, took it into consideration in framing the Provincial contract. The local Government impressed upon the University the need for economy, and have now cut down the grant to Rs. 10,000 for the current year, which, it is kindly added, will be available as usual as soon as the University ask for it.

Such was the situation which had to be faced when the Senate on Monday evening proceeded to consider the question of improving the financial position of the University. The Syndicate had prepared a scheme raising the fees for degrees and licenses with a view to increase the revenue of the University by Rs. 15,000. Principal R. G. Oxenham had given notice of his intention to move a series of eleven resolutions to obtain the sanction of the Senate to this scheme. He moved the first, which proposed to raise the fee for the University School Final Examination from ten rupees to fifteen. The number of candidates in 1890 was eight hundred and twenty, and the proposed enhancement of the fees would raise the income received from that source from Rs. 8,200 to Rs. 12,300. The debate did not get beyond this first item of the scheme, which was rejected in favour of an amendment to address a strong protest to the Government against the contemplated withdrawal of the grant. Mr. Oxenham stated very clearly the grounds on which the Syndicate had decided to submit the proposals to the Senate. They were nearly identical with the recommendations drawn up by a strong committee appointed by the Senate, and known officially as the Examination Reform Committee, which proposed that the fees should be raised to the scale of the Calcutta and Madras Universities. In some cases the fees proposed by the Syndicate were considerably less than those suggested by the committee, and the mover appeared to be fully justified in maintaining that in no single instance was anything proposed which was not found reasonable and feasible elsewhere. He referred regretfully to the earlier days of the University when the Government pursued a more generous, and, in his opinion, a wiser policy, acting on the principle that the advantages resulting to the Presidency from the establishment of a University were beyond price and defraying all its expenses; and thus enabled the receipts from fees to be credited to a Fee Fund, which might have in the course of a generation built up a large endowment fund. But that policy was not continued, and while the expenses of the University were growing the Government contribution was gradually reduced. He acknowledged that in the steps recently taken the Bombay Government are but giving effect as they are bound to do to the policy of the Government of India. He deprecated that policy, as mistaken, and expressed his desire that the Supreme Government instead of reducing grants for such purposes, would recognise that the growing wants of education and the progress of civilization rendered the need for larger expenditure on education more pressing. But he candidly owned that it is a waste of time and of nerve tissue to indulge in regrets on that subject. He, therefore, asked the Senate to meet the financial exigencies in the only way possible—by enhancing the scale of fees. He pointed out that a committee had sought very carefully for some means of effecting retrenchment. But it was found that there is no possibility of retrenchment. The conclusion was that the requisite funds must be obtained by raising the fees to the level of those obtaining in Madras and Calcutta.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Shamrao Vithal, who refused to believe that the resources of protest and retrenchment have been exhausted by the Syndicate. In its first form the proposal which he desired to substitute for Mr. Oxenham's consisted of two parts, the first referring the matter of the enhancement of the fees back to the Syndicate, with the request they should communicate to the Government on behalf of the University a strong protest against the withdrawal of the whole or any part of the grant; and the second appointing a committee to inquire and report as to the possibility of making any retrenchments in the present expenditure of the University. In support of this course Mr. Shamrao contended that the question for the Senate is whether the Government are justified in reducing or withdrawing the contribution, and whether they should tamely submit to it. He affirmed that the Bombay Government spends less on education than any civilised Government except that of Greece. With respect to the proposal to enhance the fees for examinations, he raised the objection that under the University Act there is no power to exact fees except for entrance to the University and for degrees. This argument, if it be good against raising the examination fees, is equally valid against the existing scale. They are levied under a bye-law, which has the force of law. At the suggestion of Mr. Jardine, who was in favour of addressing the Government again on the question of the grant, the second part of the amendment was withdrawn. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who was the originator of the Examinations Reform Committee, stated that the committee in question recommended that the fees should be raised not to enable the Government contribution to be withdrawn, but to take away the only pretence on which it could be withheld, by bringing the scale to the Madras level. The committee recommended the Syndicate to make a strong and respectful appeal to the Government not to withdraw the small sum of contribution of Rs. 15,000, which it now contributes to the expenses of the University. He was loudly applauded when he stated that in this country it would be a disastrous policy if the Government should sever itself from active participation in the responsibilies of educational progress. Dr. Arnott impressed upon the Senate that the University required funds over and above the amount of the Government grant, and the money could only be obtained by increasing the fees. This aspect of the case seemed to have been somewhat overlooked by many of the speakers. Mr. Justice Candy gave expression to the opinion of a considerable number of the Fellows, if not of the majority, when he asked how those should vote who approved equally of the proposition to raise the fees and the amendment. Mr. Starling suggested that the fees should be raised, and a protest sent to Government against the withdrawal of the grant. Mr. Oxenham expressed his concurrence in this view, and suggested that the amendment should be added as a rider to his proposition. Had this course been possible the University would have placed itself in the position which Mr. Mehta's committee considered the only one tenable. Unfortunately the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Telang, found that under the rules that course could not be taken. The amendment was carried by a large majority, and the proposal to raise the fees is thus indefinitely postponed. This is to be regretted, for while the fees of the Bombay University are lower than those which are in force in the sister Universities, the Government will have a colourable excuse for doing nothing. It would, however, be a great mistake for the Government to persevere in a course which is undoubtedly detrimental to the interests of higher education in Western India.

ALTHOUGH the rupee has been falling during the past twenty years and the prices of food-grains have remained practically stationary, the tendency of wages for skilled and unskilled labour has been to rise, and that wages are still increasing is observable from a return to hand yesterday. On all hands this tendency is to be noticed. At the same time the differences between wages paid in the various provinces affords some striking contrasts. Unskilled labour is of course nowhere paid so highly as skilled, but whilst in Chota-Nagpur, parts of the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces an agricultural labourer receives less than four rupees a month, in Inland Pegu he can command as much as thirty rupees, while his brother in Deltaic Pegu who is a mason, a carpenter, or a blacksmith may only earn between twenty and thirty rupees. In Tharrawaddy the pay of the same man would vary from thirty-five to forty-five rupees. At Mandalay an agricultural labourer gets ten rupees a month, a syce sixteen, and a carpenter eighteen, whilst in Bhamo they would be paid fifteen, twenty, and forty-five respectively. Technical education seems to be fully appreciated in Bhamo, where progress has scarcely begun its march, but is at even a greater premium in the Goalpara district of Assam, where an agriculturist receives only eight rupees and a carpenter or blacksmith as much as sixty. This is the highest scale of pay for skilled labour in the whole of India, for the wages for highly skilled labour in Bombay is but forty-two rupees. In Poona the same skilled labour could not claim more than twenty-two rupees eight annas, and in Calcutta his caste-fellow would receive no more than fifteen rupees, an amount which would be brought up to forty at Karachi. In commenting on prices and wages in India, it is usual to take the five stations of Patna, Cawnpore, Karachi, Calcutta, and Bombay, and to contrast these. And comparing the wages paid at Patna in 1873 with the averages paid on the 30th June last we find that an agricultural labourer has progressed from three rupees to five rupees and ten annas, and a skilled labourer has been increased from seven rupees eight annas to eleven rupees four annas, the average in the last year alone having increased by about a rupee. At Cawnpore wages remain practically the same; at Karachi they are again higher, the unskilled labourer in Sind having the advantage of the carpenter and mason, whose rate of wages is practically unaltered. In Bombay both agricultural labourers and artisans receive improved wages, being now better off than they ever were since the days of the share mania. At Calcutta, too, prices are if anything slightly better than they were a year ago.

MR. G. R. MACDONALD, who recently prepared an interesting note on the working of the Irrigation Department, has now placed before Government a note on the Guaranteed Railways. It deals with the year 1891. He shows that the total capital raised amounts to £45,253,796, a million and a quarter more than it was four years ago, and over half a million more than in 1890, the increase being in capital bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The net increase on the aggregate subscribed capital during the past five years was upwards of two millions, three hundred and eighty thousand, and an increased amount equal to half that sum has been charged to construction during the same period, the average total cost per mile on the three guaranteed lines, the G. I. P., the B. B. and C. I., and the Madras Railway being a lakh and eighty-seven thousand rupees. While the reduction in stock in Madras was only slightly in excess of a lakh and half during the past five years, that of the Bombay and Baroda was just under four and half, and the G. I. P. fifteen and a quarter. The reduction on the B. B. and C. I. is attributed to the heavy traffic work, and to the requirements of the period having been met from stores in hand, whilst purchases were restricted. The reduction in the capital locked up in stores on the G. I. P. is due to the purchase of English stores being restricted in consequence of heavy purchases in 1890. But it is shown that whilst the Madras Railway stores are seven and a half lakhs in excess of the limit assigned, the Bombay and Baroda line are ten lekhs, and the G. I. P. Railway stores are only three-quarters of a lakh more than the assigned limit. Excluding the Oudh and Rohilkund and South Indian Railways, which have now become State lines, the increased working expenses of the guaranteed lines are shown to have been commensurate with the increased net earnings. The percentage of net earnings realised during 1891 on capital invested has slightly increased. But the most interesting portion of the memorandum is that which sets forth the actual loss to the State during the last five years, due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways. Contrasting the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest at contract rates, and at the average rates of exchange, it is shown that during the past year Rs. 65,42,297 have disappeared, an amount which, added to Rs. 45,23,029 last year, brings the total of the past quinquennium roughly to three crores and twenty-eight lakhs of rupees.

AN object lesson in respect to the effect of the fluctuations of the rupee on business transactions, was afforded yesterday, at the meeting of the Standing Committee. Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, reported that the fall in the value of the rupee necessitates a revision of the amount provided last year for the new pumping engines and boilers at Love Grove. This revision will entail a supplementary grant of Rs. 40,000. The sum originally sanctioned was Rs. 3,38,259, equal to £23,960 at 1s. 5d. The first instalment was paid on 4th January, at 1s. 4 12-32d., the second on May 18th at 1s. 3⅜d., and for the remainder it will not be safe to calculate on less than 1s. 2½d. The committee was requested to recommend the Corporation under the circumstances to increase the amount originally sanctioned by Rs. 40,000, which was done. Colonel Wilson said that when the Municipality sustained so heavy a loss on one transaction, the Standing Committee and the Corporation ought to petition Parliament to take measures to improve the condition of the currency—a suggestion, in which the Municipal Commissioner concurred, expressing a hope that every member of the Municipality would sign the petition drawn up by the Currency Association.

A HOUSE, in course of demolition at Gamdevie, suddenly collapsed yesterday, and injured slightly four persons in its fall.

A HAMAL, receiving Rs. 5 per month, in the service of Messrs. Shadmull Goomamull and Co., Bombay merchants, was entrusted on Tuesday evening, with Rs.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ST. LEGER STAKES.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The following is the result of the race for the Leger run this day :—

La Fleche	1
Sir Hugo	2
Watercress	3

The race was run in rainy weather.

In addition to the above the following also ran :—Mayduke, Orme, The Lover, Dunure, El Diablo, Rio, Certosa, and Llanthony.

The betting at starting was:—

3½ to 1 against	La Fleche.
10 to 1 „	Sir Hugo.
20 to 1 „	Watercress.
14 to 1 „	Mayduke.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE PAMIR QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 6.

The *Novosti*, in discussing the Pamir question, says that Russia's sole object to find an outlet to the Indian Ocean, and that she has, therefore, no intention of spending her resources on the acquisition of the Pamirs, which would even give a strategic base against the well-defended Northern Indian frontier. Diplomatic negotiations, it adds, may perhaps lead to a fresh delimitation of the respective spheres of influence in those regions, but would never oblige Russia to relinquish the Eastern Pamir.

The *Viedomosti* says that Russia has no object in making concessions for increasing England's influence in a country not hers, thus lowering Russia's prestige among the Asiatic races.

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH DAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 7.

On the opening of the proceedings to-day the Magistrate read Mr. Fardoonjee's application that his further cross-examination might be postponed till a reply was received from the Resident to a letter addressed to him on the subject by the Minister. The Court ruled yesterday that there was no privilege for confidential communications of the Nizam's Government, that with or without the Minister's permission the Private Secretary must answer questions or suffer the usual penalty. Mr. Norton then mentioned that contrary to promise he would not call Sarwar Jung. He further asked that the usual steps be taken for the production of files of the inquiries made by the Nizam's Government which were with the Nizam. Counsel was instructed to say that the Nizam would allow the production if asked for.

Saadullah was then recalled, and in cross-examination denied purchasing an Urdu newspaper containing the pamphlet. From the original Urdu, he gave quotations. Being re-examined, the Nawab Mehdi Hasan said that now he remembered having suggested to Colonel Ludlow to make enquiries ; but Mr. Stephenson's assistance was only lent to witness to make enquiries on his own account. Witness knew nothing of the enquiry Government was making : nothing regarding which passed through his office, the usual channel of communications between Government and the police. Photographing native ladies in native dress was common enough. Witness could state numerous instances, though precaution was taken to destroy the negatives. He said the negative of his wife's photograph was destroyed.

At this stage the witness's petition to Government was read, counsel claiming to do so as Mr. Norton had read a part of it. Witness next said that he misplaced the correspondence before his marriage, but he hoped to produce it. Witness produced his wife's will executed in 1887 before Messrs. Craigie and Lynch of Bombay, leaving the witness all her property. The witness's will was of a similar tenor with his wife's. Both were of the same date, and duplicates of both the documents were with the solicitors at Bombay. Before coming to Lucknow with Mrs. Evans, Miss Donnelly had no one to protect her, and witness after arrival made the best possible arrangements, and behaved towards her as a man of honour. Witness is confident his marriage was perfectly valid according to the Mahomedan law, and his wife's reversion to Christianity made no difference, for the marriage would have been perfectly valid even if she was then a Christian. Referring to Sir Salar Jung in the letter witness could say that the visit was a mark of honour as already paid to other officials, Messrs. Mehdi Ali, Faridoonji, and Nevill Gough. The "my bed-room" referred to was the one witness usually dressed in, when unrequired for guests. His wife's dressing-room contained her wardrobe. The arrangements referred to in the letter were for privacy, if liked, as he would require to take off his coat and boots. Such visits to officials were often prolonged for three hours. Noblemen are in the habit of preparing suite-rooms for the Nizam when visiting them. Witness then produced an original letter in Sarwar Jung's handwriting to witness's cousin, asking evidence falsely pretending for Nawab Mehdi Hasan's interest. Sarwar Jung came to Hyderabad in 1872, therefore he knew nothing of what happened in 1873 in Lucknow.

Mr. Inverarity then asked a commission to examine witnesses at Lucknow.

Mr. Norton asked the examinations to be *viva-voce*.

The case was then adjourned till the 18th of October next.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI, M. P.

At a public meeting held yesterday, congratulating Mr. Dadabhoy and thanking the Finsbury electors, Nawab Medhi Ali delivered a speech.

A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FINED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 7.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case in which a native Municipal Commissioner was charged with infringing the Municipal by-laws by storing raw skins in his premises. The case had occupied weeks. The accused was fined Rs. 100.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

The famine relief works are being gradually closed. 6½ lakhs have been disbursed for the construction and repair of wells, and three lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

TRIBAL REVOLTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Information has been received that the Achakzais who went to assist Mahomed Yakub Khan Achakzai, in quelling the rising of the Baluch and Barech population of Shorawak, have returned home. The malcontents are said to have paid the revenue due, besides agreeing to render any assistance required in connection with the subjugation of the Urazgans.

TWO MUSHAKHELS MURDERED.

Two Mushakhels, who went to Karkhan to purchase grain, are reported to have been murdered near Taghao. The Deputy Commissioner of Thal Chhotiali is making enquiries.

THE SARTIP OF BAMPUR.

Abdul Fatteh Khan, the former Sartip of Bampur is reported to have been reinstated.

AFGHAN CHIEFS.

Nothing is known of Zain-ul-Abdin Sir Naoroz Khan of Kharan, and his cousin Baluch Khan, who left Panjyur on the 4th of August, the former for Kharan or Mashkel, and the latter for Gishtagan. It is reported that they have had a serious quarrel.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS FOR THE KUSHK VALLEY.

An Imperial decree has recently been issued sanctioning the emigration of 218 Russian families to the valley of the Kushk River. These emigrants are to be freed from the payment of all taxes and from military conscription until the 1st (13th) January, 1903. They are to be transported by rail through Russia at reduced emigrant fares, and each family will, on settlement on the land allotted it, receive a bonus of 100 roubles from the Governor-General of Transcaspia. It is at the same time intended that only such emigrants shall be allowed to proceed to the Kushk Valley as are able themselves to defray the cost of their journey thither.

CAPTAIN PIGOT AND HIS PARTY.

The following news, dated the 15th August, has been received from Leh : —Several merchants from the Punjab have arrived in Leh, and also one or two from Shikarpur, and two of the leading merchants who come here annually from Yarkand. A Yarkandi reports that he met Captain Pigot, who crossed the Kilian on foot, while Prince Galitzin, the Earl of Dunmore, and Major Roche were travelling *via* the Sangu Pass.

SMALL-POX IN LEH.

Small-pox has broken out in Leh, and steps have been taken to segregate the cases. Of the number attacked three have died. Cases of small-pox have also occurred at Tankse and Shia, and there are at present ten cases under treatment at Leh.

THE WEATHER.

Quite abnormal weather has been experienced here during the past few days. A slight drizzle has been falling all day, and the outlook is not very promising. If there is much more rain the crops will be seriously damaged.

LIEUTENANT BIDDULPH.

Lieutenant Biddulph, Rifle Brigade, has left on a three months' trip in the direction of Palu.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

At to-day's sitting of the Industrial Conference two resolutions were put. The first resolution was proposed by Captain Beauclerk, that having consideration of all facts, internal as well as external, of the Empire's present social and economic condition, and especially to the indebtedness of ryot and absence of trade, disputes about wages, no settlement of the currency seems to be in the interest of India that enhances the value of the rupee beyond the market rate, and that it would be dangerous to attempt such ; but that having consideration for trade, and other advantages especially with regard to imported capital of stable gold exchange it is advisable to consider the whole question impartially in all its bearings ; this conference, however, thinks that the subject is very little understood, and Government will be well advised to commit the matter to a commission of experts to take evidence on all matters that mutually concern the production of India and the standards of value in silver and gold-using countries with which Indian trade is connected : the Conference fears that unless this Commission sits and takes evidence in India important facts may be overlooked without full consideration, of which no correct conclusion can be come to. The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha that in the opinion of this Conference the time has arrived when endeavours ought to be made to take a new departure in the cotton mill industry, and the Conference recommends that the Industrial Association should bring Mr. Wacha's suggestion to the notice of capitalists of the province with a view to give them practical effect ; that the Industrial Association should take steps to bring to the notice of wealthy and generous gentlemen and the leading Municipalities the extreme usefulness of technical scholarships advocated in the paper just read, and induce them to subscribe to establish funds for the same.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The football tournament was played to-day before a large crowd of spectators. The ground was still slippery. The first match was between the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment and the Lancashire Fusiliers, the former being defeated by two goals. The second match was between the first team of Worcester Regiment and the Cheshires who sent strong a team from Bangalore, and were much fancied ; but the Worcester won by one goal to nil.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

There is further development of position as regards Hashim Ali and the Black Mountain tribes. Every preparation is being made for Sir W. Lockhart's move into the Indus Valley, and transport and supplies are being collected.

CHOLERA.

Cholera has not spread among the troops in and about Murree, but another Medical Officer has been attacked there.

Cholera broke out in the Kashmir Regiment after leaving Rawalpindi. Nine men died on the 1st March, and 50, including the Commanding Officer, before arriving at Kohalla, on the Jhelum frontier of Kashmir. The disease has appeared at many places between Rawalpindi and Kohalla. Major Dimond, 3rd Dragoon Guards, is dead.

INDIAN MUTINY STATE PAPERS.

The first volume of the State Papers relating to the Indian Mutiny, edited by Mr. G. W. Forrest, is now complete, and will shortly be published.

THE RUGBY CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

The important football fixtures are approaching the final stage. Yesterday in pouring rain, on a ground like a morass, the South Wales Borderers beat the Armenians in the Rugby Challenge Cup Competition, and to-day the Buffs beat Calcutta by a gaol and a try to a try by Calcutta. In the same competition the Borderers will next meet the Medicals, the winner of which plays the Buffs, and the winner of the latter match play Bombay in the finals. The final tie for the Trades Challenge Cup between the East Lancashire and Dalhousie comes off on Saturday, the latter are the favourites.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

A HAMAL ABSCONDS WITH Rs. 20,000.

The folly of entrusting large sums of money to office menials for the purpose of transacting important business has resulted in the loss, on Tuesday evening, of Rs. 19,900 to a Bombay firm. Mr. Asharam Gunbrichund made a report to the police that his servant had been entrusted with the above sum, and both man and money had not been heard of since. The facts of the case are, that Asharam, who is a munim in the firm of Messrs. Ghadmull Goomamull and Co., carrying on business in Mombadevi, Parel Road, directed the cashier of the firm to pay Rs. 19,900 to the firm of Shevaram Khooshalchund on account of a hoondee of the Calcutta circle purchased by his firm. The money was handed over to a hamal or general servant, named Chottoo, in eighteen currency notes of Rs. 1000 each, three for Rs. 500 each, two for Rs. 100 each, and four for Rs. 50, and he was instructed to proceed to the firm of Mr. Shevaram Kooshal, at Kalbadevi, which is within a stone's throw of Ghodmull's. The man proceeded on his errand at about five o'clock, and at a quarter-past six, nothing being heard of him, enquiries were instituted, and it was found that the hamal had not been seen at Shevaram's, nor had the money reached its destination. Unfortunately, instead of communicating immediately with the police, the firm allowed a considerable time to elapse, and it was not until half-past eight that Inspector Nolan received the facts of the theft. No time was lost in endeavouring to find the missing hamal, but all efforts were futile, and the man was successful in effecting his escape with this enormous sum of money. Chotoo is a servant of the ordinary type, aged about thirty and receiving Rs. 5 per month as wages. He had only been in the employ of the firm some five or six months, and during that time he had on two occasions been given large sums of money to convey to other firms, and had discharged his trust faithfully. He appears to have inspired confidence in his employers, on the ground that a relative of his had formerly served the firm well for many years. The case is rendered more difficult to the police on account of the fact that, although the notes were for large sums, no record was made of the number of any one of them, and tracing them is almost out of the question. Business transactions representing lakhs of rupees take place every day in the Marwaree bazaar, but it is a singular fact that no attempt is made to keep a record of the paper currency which passes through the hands of merchants. The police are now making every effort to discover the whereabouts of Chotoo, and an officer with a warrant for his arrest has been despatched to his country. The enterprizing hamal has, however, twenty-four hours start, and with unlimited pice he is likely to give the authorities a pretty long search.

THE WORCESTER BALL.

A LADY CORRESPONDENT writes from Poona :—On Monday last Colonel Sprott and the Officers of the Worcester Regiment, the old 29th Foot, gave a ball at the Gymkhana Club. The heavy rain that had been falling for weeks past cleared up as if by magic a few hours before the appointed hour, so that there was nothing to damp the spirits of the many guests, who had been invited. The ball-room had been beautifully decorated with the colours of the regiment, swords and bayonets artistically arranged, and relieved with palm and foliage plants, making the charming ball-room more attractive than it had ever appeared before. Mrs. Wilkie, the hostess in a robe of white satin, welcomed the large party, and shortly after ten o'clock his Excellency the Governor arrived, the band playing the National Anthem, and then the dancing began, and was kept up with spirits till four the next morning, The badminton shed, brilliantly-lighted and gaily-decorated, made a spacious dining hall, and the sumptuous supper was thoroughly appreciated. It was, indeed, a princely entertainment, for the Officers of the Worcester Regiment had spared neither money nor trouble to make it all that a ball could be. Cupid with his darts hovered over the brave and the fair, and great was the slaughter ! Five engagements took place before the morn broke on that lovely night, at least so the gossips whispered.

THE FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

FURTHER BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY.

The long list of casualties on the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been further added to by serious breaches on the Mehsana-Patan and Mehsana-Viramgam branches of His Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway. The heavy floods have so badly damaged the permanent way on these branches of the B. B. and C. I. line that all traffic on them has been rendered absolutely impossible, and two or three days must elapse ere they are sufficiently repaired to restore communication.

The following official account has been forwarded to us by Mr. A. C. Owen :—

I beg to inform you that the Mehsana-Patan and Mehsana Viramgam branches of His Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway have been breached in several places by floods due to heavy rain, and the traffic has consequently been stopped for a few days.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

WEATHER permitting the competition, of which members received notice last week, will take place at Colaba, on Saturday next, 3-30 p.m.

Rifle Competition.—Distances 500 and 600 yards. Silver spoons, one for 10 entries, two for 16, three for 24, four for 32, and so on for each additional eight.

Competitions, scores counting for monsoon aggregate prizes :—1st prize, Rs. 30 and silver medal ; 2nd prize, Rs. 20 and bronze medal ; 3rd prize, Rs. 15 ; 4th prize, Rs. 10 ; 5th prize, Rs. 10 ; 6th prize, Rs. 5 ; 7th prize, Rs. 5 ; and 8th prize Rs. 5.

Revolver Competition.—Open to all members, unlimited entries, 8 annas each. Distance 25 yards, prizes for best aggregate of three scores, not more than two scores made on any one day to count. 1st prize, 40 per cent. ; 2nd prize, 20 per cent. ; 3rd prize 15 per cent. of the total entries for the season. Revolvers can be obtained on the range, and ammunition for same on payment.

RUSSIA ON THE PAMIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Adverting to "C. C."s last letter about recent developments in the Pamirs, may I remark that Wakhan appears to be under a Chieftain, with whose quarrels it is perhaps doubtful whether Afghanistan has any real sympathy. Mr. Daigleish's writings are not at my disposal for reference, but it seems that Captain J. Wood, of the late Indian Navy, when he visited Lake Sir-i-Kol, contemplated naming it "Victoria" after the Queen. But perhaps the Chinese planted their flag there after his visit. He writes of it as a re-discoverer of it. Anyhow Sir-i-Kol is evidently a designation specifically applied to the lake which it has been deemed undesirable to change. But although Wakhan is conterminous with Sir-i-Kol the Russians are not at the latter.

It seems an undoubted fact that Roshan is tributary to Badakshan, over which the Amir bears sway, as also Shighan below Darwaz.— Yours, &c.,

Sept. 6. R.

MEDICAL ETHICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the local intelligence of your issue of 18th August last, I have come across a notice that a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association would be held that evening ; and that ——would read a paper on ——. Is this according to professional usage ?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 6. MEDICAL.

An old soldier named Thomas Flynn, who distinguished himself in several battles in the Crimea, died in Athlone Workhouse on Aug. 12. His valour won for him the Victoria Cross. His case was mentioned in Parliament last session, and it was then explained that it was Flynn's own fault that he had to find refuge in the workhouse.

FALL OF A HOUSE AT GAMDEVIE.

FOUR MEN INJURED.

The severity of the present monsoon weather has rendered the habitation of numerous houses in the native part of the city so unsafe that both the police and municipal officials have advised the immediate vacation of such dwellings which appeared in a tottering and unsafe condition. Old standing houses of several storeys have been so saturated by the rain that their masonry has cracked and endangered their stability. A house of two storeys was reduced to this condition at Gamdevie. The occupiers immediately quitted it, and as continued habitation was unsafe it was determined to demolish it. While these operations were being carried out at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, under the supervision of the landlord Gungadar Bhimji, the entire structure came down in a mass, and Bhimjee and three workmen were struck by the the falling *debris*. After they were extricated from the ruins it was found they were not seriously injured and were safe beyond some few bruises, which were dressed at the J. J. Hospital. Their condition did not necessitate any detention, and they were accordingly discharged.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL J KELLY, Madras Unattached List, has been permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £700 per annum, with effect from the 1st of September.

THE following movements are ordered :—(1) In connection with the force under orders for Wana : the 24th Bengal Infantry from Ferozepore, and the 22nd Bengal Infantry from Mooltan, to move at once to Dera Ismail Khan by rail to Bhakkar ; the 22nd Bengal Infantry on arrival moves on to Kajuri Kach.

SILVER medals for "Meritorious Service" have been awarded to the following Non-Commissioned Officers :—Regimental Sergeant-Major G. A. Fenner, 2nd Dragoons ; Troop Sergeant-Major W. Parsons, 2nd Dragoons ; Sergeant-Major J. Considine, 1-6th Foot ; Colour-Sergeant I. McGuinness, 26th Foot ; Sergeant A. Picken, 26th Foot.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the extension to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies of the arrangements for the permanent transfer from British Cavalry Regimets of native shoeing smiths required for duty in Station Veterinary Hospitals, as sanctioned for the Bengal Presidency, in paragraph 3 of Military Despatch No. 30, of 18th February, 1892.

IN consequence of information having been received that new infantry exercises will probably be published next year, modifying the (Provisional) Infantry Drill Book, 1892, it has been ordered that troops are not to practise the new drill until the revised edition has been received. The Drill Book of 1889 will therefore remain in force, but the Squad Drill, Part I, and Battalion Drill, Oblique Echelon Movements, Part II, Section 26, need not be practised.

THE Government of India consider it inexpedient to lay down a general rule that family pensions to the heirs of native soldiers should be given in all Cases where men die within one year after return from foreign service, from a disease certified to have been contracted on, and occasioned by, foreign service ; but desire that exceptional cases, not covered by existing regulations and orders, should be submitted for special treatment and consideration in their merits.

THE Madras Government having enquired whether the family of an officer transferred from one appointment to another while on leave, whether in or out of India, is entitled to free passage by sea to his new destination, when the circumstances are such that they would have been entitled to free passage if he had not been on leave, the Government of India have replied that a free passage by sea from port to port in India may be allowed to the family in such cases, on the understanding that when the cost exceeds that of the journey from the original station, the excess shall be recovered from the officer.

IT has recently been decided that an officer who is under the Staff Corps furlough rules can embark at any Indian port he pleases, whether proceeding on leave on medical certificate or private affairs, and reckon the precise period of leave out of India recommended by a medical board from the date on which the vessel in which he embarks quits her moorings or anchorage ; and that an officer invalided or granted leave on medical certificate is entitled, for the period intervening between the date he was struck off duty and that of his embarkation at any Indian port in the country, to the leave in India rate of pay, agreeably to Articles 709 and 727, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I. Part I.

A REVISED edition on the Text-Book on Fortification by Colonel Philips, late Royal Engineers, which is in use at the Royal Military College, has been completed, and is now ready for issue. For each recruit, officer or man, of the Army Service Corps, 100 rounds ball cartridge and 20 rounds blank have been allowed, and 21 rounds ball annually for each trained soldier. For the Ordnance Staff Corps, no annual supply will be allowed, but each recruit will have to expend 90 ball cartridges. Any of the ammunition allowed annually which has not been expended by the end of the official year for which it is allowed, will be forfeited. At home and in other temperate climates the official musketry year ends on 31st December ; in other climates on the 31st March.

IT has been urged that under present rules pensions are inadmissible to the heirs of native officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who, after returning sick from foreign service, are discharged from hospital before they die, and it is considered that this causes real hardship to the classes concerned, inasmuch as the men may be discharged from hospital in an interval of apparent health, and afterwards suffer a relapse and die from the original disease. There is much to be said for and against the grant of family pensions to the heirs of native soldiers who die after return from foreign service, after discharge from hospital or from other diseases than those from which they suffered when granted leave ; but the Government of India require to keep a tight hand on the purse strings of military expenditure in these hard times, with an ever depreciating rupee, and a close eye on the growth of the non-effective charges.

THE following troops will be immediately concentrated at Kajuri Kach : a wing of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, a wing of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery, the 2nd Sikh Infantry, and the 5th Punjab Infantry. This force will be equipped on the field service scale, the troops receiving the summer scale of clothing, with one extra blanket and a cardigan jacket, and the followers receiving summer and winter scales. The remaining wing of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry also proceeds at once from Rajanpur to Dera Ismail Khan. (2.) In connection with the Kurram Force, the 29th Punjab Infantry has been ordered to move from Jhelum to Meerut at once by rail, to relieve the 31st Punjab Infantry, and on relief the latter regiment proceeds at once by rail to Khusalgarh for garrison duty at Kohat, and on the Samana if necessary. The force for the occupation of the Kurram Valley is a wing of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, 4 guns of No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and the 3rd Sikhs.

FINAL approval has been conveyed to the following Camps of Instruction being held during the ensuing cold season : Bareilly—from the 2nd to the 31st January : the 48th Field Battery, the 7th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Essex Regiment, 11th Bengal Infantry, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles. Lucknow Camp,—from the 21st December to the 20th January : K. Battery, R. H. A., the 2nd and 31st and 46th Field Batteries, the 16th Lancers, the 5th Bengal Cavalry, the Royal Irish Regiment, East Lancashire Regiment, wing of the West Yorkshire Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, wing of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and 9th Bengal Infantry. Rawal Pindi Camp,—from the 2nd to the 31st of January : B. Battery, R. H. A., the 15th and 60th Field Batteries, Nos. 3, 8, and 9 Mountain Batteries, No. 22 Company (heavy) Southern Division, No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers, the 11th Bengal Lancers, the Bedfordshire Regiment, 3 Companies Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 26th, 30th, 31st, 33rd, and 38th Bengal Infantry, and 4th Sikh Infantry. Meerut Camp,—from the 2nd to the 31st January : A. and T. Batteries, R. H. A., 51st and 71st Field Batteries, 5th Lancers, 7th Dragoon Guards, the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the Manchester Regiment, Royal West Kent Regiment, 29th Bengal Infantry, wing of the 36th Bengal Infantry, and the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK denies that he and his bride intend living for any permanent time in Austria. His wife's parents have presented their daughter with a castle in Styria, and the newly married pair naturally do not object to the gift of a country house, and will, of course, reside there part of the year.

THE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY AT WARDEN ROAD.

THE condition of the patients, Mr. Moosabhoy Hassumbhoy Visram and Mr. Mir Ali Fazulbhoy Visram, who were severely wounded in the stabbing affray of Sunday last, and are under treatment at Visram Baug, the family residence at Warden Road, is pronounced to be satisfactory, and there is now every hoped of their recovery. The attack of vomiting, from which Mr. Mir Ali suffered on Tuesday, has lessened, and both gentlemen are able to take nourishment. The condition of the hamal Munjoo has slightly improved, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

INQUEST ON GOPAL.

Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, opened an enquiry yesterday morning, at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, into the circumstances touching the death of Gopal Sewlal, a hamal in the service of Mr. Ludha Ebrahim. Deceased was admitted for treatment at midnight, on Sunday, and succumbed to exhaustion and peritonitis on Tuesday afternoon, caused by a stab in the left lung inflicted by the man, Soma Buswa, with a clasp knife, in Visram Baug, situated at Warden Road, Breach Candy. After the jury was sworn in they were conducted to the hospital mortuary, where the body of the deceased was lying. Dr. Blaney considered there was not sufficient light in that place for inspecting a corpse in a murder case, and, therefore, had the body deposited on the ground outside in the open air. The unfortunate victim was a youth of nineteen, and his body, which appeared to be in a good condition, bore no other marks of injury except the wound on the left breast into which the knife had been plunged with fatal effect. Superintendent MacDermott was present on behalf of the Police. The culprit was placed in the presence of the jury. He is a native of Mangalore and of small stature. Physically muscular he wears an expression of determination, but appeared somewhat downcastover the consequences of his crime.

The first witness called was Seewa Kanoo, the father of the deceased, who said :—I identify the body of my son, Gopal Sewlal, who was in the employ of Ludha Ebrahim's family as a hamal, and boarded with his uncle, at Mahaluxmi, in the house of a Khoja. The day before yesterday, at about 6 p.m., I returned home with my master's conveyance, when I was informed that the deceased had been stabbed, and was in the J. J. Hospital. I at once went to that hospital where I found the deceased. He was conscious. His abdomen was bandaged, and he told me that at about 9 p.m. the previous night he was in his room, when he heard fighting outside and he went out. He saw some hamals fighting, when one of them stabbed him with a knife, while he was looking at the fight. He remained in the hospital, and died there at about 4 p.m. yesterday evening.

At this stage of the enquiry Superintendent MacDermot asked for an adjournment to make further enquiries of the servants of the household, at Visram Baug, regarding the knife, which was picked up in an adjoining compound. The Coroner offered no objection, and postponed the investigation until three o'clock to-morrow, when it will be resumed in the morgue, at Kamateepoora.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLIA.

A CALCUTTA commercial correspondent writes :—The proceedings at the Marine Court in connection with the inquiry into the loss of the s. s. Anglia have been the subject of some comment among business men, specially in reference to the opening remarks of the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, who conducted the inquiry on behalf of Government. All interested in shipping would have liked a more complete and searching investigation and to have learnt that the official conducting on behalf of Government was previously made conversant with such particulars as were available, so as to assist him in unravelling all that could be elicited from the witnesses. Doubtless the two lawyers appearing respectively to watch the proceedings on behalf of the agents of the steamer, and on behalf of the pilot, had professionally studied the matter and been instructed more or less. On the other hand the Deputy Legal Remembrancer before the proceedings commenced, informed the Court that he was present to conduct the inquiry without having had any previous knowledge or any particulars of the accident beyond what had already appeared in the newspapers. However much it might be desirable that the President and the two other members forming the Court of inquiry should know nothing in a case like this, prior to hearing the evidence, it seems odd that the official deputed to lead the inquiry should admittedly proceed to do so without any preparation whatsoever. The question arises—Whose duty was it to see to this, and why was it not done ? To say that there was no prisoner at the bar, and that, therefore, the ends of justice were in no way defeated, is no argument. The point that arises is really this—Have we had a complete inquiry into the matter, and have all the particulars been elucidated ? Would any further light have been afforded, if the official deputed to lead the inquiry had been properly briefed, or at any rate posted up as to the nature of the essential particulars that it was necessary to get at ? The court of inquiry in the ordinary course sends on to the Local Government a report of the proceedings, and with the information then before it the Government decides how the catastrophe was brought about, and whether it was traceable to the fault or negligence of any person or persons, and if so who, and accordingly orders a trial or announces that it was an unavoidable accident, and that no one is to blame. If the inquiry was not as searching as it ought to have been, is it in any way owing to the fact of the officer conducting not having been properly schooled before coming into court ? This is the main question that business men here are now inquiring about, and it is quite pertinent in view of the overwhelming nature of the disaster. The issues at stake are far-reaching, involving as they do the question of insurance and other important matters. It will be seen, therefore, that the verdict of the Local Government is anxiously looked for, nor does it appear that the public will be satisfied if the decision is such as to lead to no further investigation.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following matters were heard at a sitting of the court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran yesterday :—

RE VIRJEE EBJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order ; and there being no opposition, the application was granted.

RE ROBERT TAYLOR.

Mr. Padshah, for the insolvent, applied for a month's extension of the time for filing the schedule ; remarking that his client was ill from fever and rheumatism, and consequently was unable to take steps with regard to his insolvency. His lordship granted the application.

RE PATRICK WILLIAM O'NEIL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order for three months. On the last court-day, a week's order was granted, as the application was opposed. Since then his client had given the necessary information as regards his books of account, and there was no opposition now. His lordship granted the application.

RE KURSONDAS MADHAVDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent was making up his books in the office of the Official Assignee. His lordship granted the application.

RE KESHAVJEE DEWJEE.

On a similar application made by Mr. Manker in this case, his lordship made a similar order.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution :—Kikabhoy Hubibulla, Abu Cassum Mahomed Hassun, and Gunputrao Maccun.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges : Hassan Joosab Memon ; Merwanjee Nanabhoy Dalal ; Dharamdas Premchund ; Rahimbhoy Taherbhoy Kagdi ; Nasarwanjee Dorabjee Avalaria ; Poonjee Valabh Dosa Kasare ; Badroodin Habibulla Dawood ; Gajanand Dhonjeerao ; Appa Visram Patel ; Mahomed Ali and another ; Gopal Jaganath Mantri and others ; Vajir Sojee Gogharia Jewa and others ; and Bhika Dajee Bhandari.

WITH the additional £200 a year, which the Queen has promised to add to the £300 at present allowed yearly to each of the Maids-of-Honour in attendance on Her Majesty, the appointments to this position, the *Gentlewoman* says, will be even more sought after by the daughters of the nobility than they are at present. The duties of a Maid-of-Honour are by no means arduous, but the restraint of Court life is undeniable, though Her Majesty is a very different mistress to the fractious and exacting Queen Charlotte that Fanny Burney wrote so pathetically about. £500 a year for a comparative sinecure sounds a very generous allowance ; but the dressmakers' bills of many of these ladies cannot fall far short of that sum. There are, of course, corresponding privileges, especially if the lucky Maid should be betrothed and married while in the Queen's service.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

INDIA AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION OF 1893.

MR. B. S. Shroff, read a paper on this subject, in the course of which he said :—

The Government of almost all European countries, including Great Britain and even some Asiatic countries, have set apart large sums of money and have been doing their best to represent the arts, manufactures and products of their countries at the Great Fair as fully as possible. In the East the Government of Siam, amongst others, have voted 600,000 dollars for representing their country. It is no small credit to the small kingdom of Siam, the revenues of whose Government cannot bear any comparison with the resources of the Government of India, that it has voted a sum larger than what the British Government has, for the representation of the United Kingdom. In passing, one might ask here, has the Indian Government done anything for India in the matter. So far as publicly known, the Government have done nothing beyond doling out very small money grants to the Tea Planters' Association and to a private firm of dealers in Indian artware. But I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that these money grants small as they are, are greatly, if not quite, misplaced. I do not for one moment think so with any jealous or petty motives ; but I do so for some very good reasons. The Tea industry is in the hands of wealthy European capitalists who thoroughly understand what they are about and who are fully alive to the advantages to be derived from an adequate representation of Indian teas at the Fair. These wideawake people ought to be the last people in the world to require any help from Government, because they are both able and willing to look after their own interests without any subsidy at all. Again in selecting a private firm of dealers for special patronage and subsidy, the Government of India seem to think that they have done a good stroke of business, and that they have by doing so transferred all the responsibility that should have otherwise naturally devolved on their own hardworked officials in the various provinces, on the best shoulders available. It is possible the Government of India may be congratulating themselves on their clever arrangement by which, what could not have been achieved by an expenditure of even two or three lakhs of rupees, they have been able to do for a mere bagatelle of Rs. 10,000. But do you require to be told, gentlemen, that this cheese-paring policy will in the long run defeat the very ends the Government has in view. It is the opinion of many amongst those most able to pronounce with authority that private enterprise of individual merchants and firms like the one subsidized by Government, would have contributed to a far better and much broader representation of the Indian artware in its various sections than any narrow arrangements of the kind the Government have entered into. By the present arrangement all other intending exhibitors and private firms have a right to think themselves handicapped by Government subsidizing a particular party. At all great exhibitions where the interests of several competing parties are concerned, it has been found both necessary and wise to entrust the management to parties who have no direct interest in the exhibits. Now I ask all present here, whether, interested as this firm will be to make the greatest profit out of the adventitious chance thus given them, would they represent goods not in their own line and in which they themselves would be far less interested than other dealers. Again if Government officials were not to co-operate there would be another strong element of failure added. For a judicious selection of the various wares the person who makes the selection must know the peculiar ways of the workmen, their indolent and indifferent habits and the prices that should be paid. The object of the exhibition being to promote the representation of each and every class of ware produced throughout the country it is not conceivable that the solitary firm on whom the choice of Government has descended will be able to secure the needful co-operation of the various classes of work from any disinterested motives, but must needs look upon the undertaking from a purely business point of view. It cannot possibly pay them to employ agencies supposed to know the workmen and the value of their goods intimately. It must therefore turn to the very officials for help, whom the Government of India particularly wished to save from the worry incidental to the occasion. The Viceroy at the closing ceremony of the Calcutta Exhibition was obliged to remark that at the Indian Court, although the Indian Government, the various native States and the Indian public had all combined to make it a success, the representation of Indian artware was not as complete as one could have been desired, and expressed a hope that on another occasion attempts would be made for a more thorough representation. It is to be regretted that the present Government of India have not shown anything like a continuity of policy of their predecessors in office in thus giving such a small sum as Rs. 10,000 to a private firm and have in a way shirked the legitimate responsibility attaching to them by virtue of their position. It goes without saying that the advantages which India might derive by a judicious and well-selected exhibition of its artware in foreign countries on occasions like the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition must far outweigh even the best expectations of exhibitors at a purely local exhibition, for at the latter the local visitor as a rule would naturally pay grater attention to foreign exhibits. The same would be the case with American visitors at the World's Fair, and all other foreign visitors except the very few from India who must regard all other courts except their own as foreign. Indian goods can thus achieve at one such international exhibition that world-wide publicity, which even a score of local exhibitions cannot, hope to do. The Government of India ought, therefore, even at this late hour, to see their way to modify their present comparatively indifferent attitude in the matter. It is the legitimate province of such an Association as yours, gentlemen, to memorialize without further delay, the Government of India to take more active measures than they have hitherto done for a thorough representation of Indian artware and indigenous products. In publicly announcing the abovementioned grants, the official portion of the Indian press stated that the Government of India regretted their inability to take any further active measures in the matter, on account of the unsettled condition of their finances and the strain put on the services by the repeated famines in this country. Capitalists and business men ought to be invited to go hand in hand and work together in common good with

his quick hand seizes the opportunity, his energetic perseverance develops it into a great success." The educational system of the country, even as rearranged since the report of the Education Commission, as yet makes no provision, except in the Madras Presidency, for the special training of Indian youths desirous of following a mercantile career, and no effort is made to direct their energies into a channel the intelligent following of which must be of great benefit to the country; and at the same time serve to bring new dignity and vigour to the commercial life of the country. And yet it is desirable, from every point of view to withdraw a certain proportion of the educated classes from the paths which lead to official or professional life and to divert them "into those of productive and distributive industry" such as attract so large a proportion of the educated youths of Europe." The Education Commission recommend the establishment of courses of study "intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits," and the Government of India in their resolution of 1884 (Oct. 24) endorse the recommendation, adding "every variety of study should be encouraged which may serve to direct the attention of native youths to industrial and commercial pursuits." Nowhere except in Madras, is effect given to the intentions of the Supreme Government in this regard. But time presses on, and the wants of the Indian merchant in respect of commercial education can no longer wait without serious injury to the higher interests of the country. If, then, the necessity of providing commercial education in India be recognised, the next question is, how to provide it? Before proceeding to sketch out the lines on which such training may with advantage be organized in this Presidency, Mr. Joshi gave a brief account of the existing systems of commercial education in Europe, as also of the recent action taken in Madras in the matter. He then proceeded to indicate the lines on which it is desired that action may be taken in the Presidency in the new line. In regard to practical action, the questions for consideration are mainly three:—(1) What is the kind of instruction required and aimed at, and what classes require it? (2) What teaching agencies are available, and what new ones have to be called into existence for the purpose? (3) What should be the scheme of work? (4). Funds required to give practical effect to the plan? On the first point, it may at once be said that we ought to aim sufficiently high. No mere clerical instruction can meet our requirements. Bombay with her vast manufacturing and commercial interests will not and ought not to be satisfied with mere commercial schools for clerks and business assistants. Our Provincial share,—even excluding Sindh, in the foreign trade of the country is over 40 per cent. of the total volume—about 80 crores out of a total of 197. The city of Bombay is not only the capital of the Presidency, but also the commercial metropolis of the Empire; and with its 82 cotton mills out of a total of 115 in all India is the centre of an industry which promises to be one of the most important industries of the country. Our Bhattia, Khoja, and Parsee merchants represent a section of the community, one of the foremost in commercial enterprise. We, therefore, require not mere clerks but a superior class of trained commercial men for the service of the trade and commerce of the Province. Our merchants want qualified men to be managers and superintendents of business; the millowners of Bombay would be glad to send out intelligent trained men as commercial agents to push the sale of their cotton, twist, yarn and peice-goods in the markets of Upper Asia and East Africa. Our exporting and importing firms require men of good education to take charge of agencies abroad; even European firms would like to have such trained men in the higher branches of their establishments. The want of such men has been long felt in several of the more important trade centres of the Presidency—particularly in Gujerat and the Deccan, but nowhere, so keenly as in Bombay, the central emporium of India. The want so felt decides the type of commercial training that we require. The demand is for a really superior type of instruction, such as is imparted in the Higher Special Schools of Commerce in Europe, *e. g., Ecole Commercial* of Paris, and we are sure, the commercial opinion of Bombay would not accept anything lower. Indeed, for sometime past, the need for such instruction has exercised the mind of the commercial community of Bombay, and there have been projects of commercial classes with more or less comprehensive schemes of study, and we now learn on good authority that the trustees of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Charities have in view the establishment of suitable institutions for the training of youths choosing a mercantile career. As for the programme of studies, we would advocate the adoption of the scheme of commercial education approved by the associated chambers of commerce in England. It is a most carefully worked-out scheme, and with a few modifications would *suit* our requirements best. Besides a European language, French or German, a knowledge of an Indian vernacular—say Hindi or Gujerati, should be insisted upon, and other subjects commercial history, commercial geography, political economy and banking, commerlaw, correspondence and chemical technology, of merchandise should form part of the curriculum. The course of the college should be one of four years—the fourth year standard of the English scheme being taken as the starting-point; and be divided into three stages—(1) a junior course (2) a senior course, each of 1½ years (3) an advanced course for the fourth year; to which there should be three corresponding examinations (1) junior certificate (2) a senior certificate (3) honor's examination in commerce. The college should be affiliated to the University, and be recognised for the honors' list, which should entitle the passed candidate to a University diploma in commerce. Here as also in other directions, the co-operation of the University would be necessary, and we may be sure, it would not be withheld. In the eloquent words of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan (vide Convocation speech 1890), we would say, "if the life of the nation requires it so long as Universities are in touch with the life, they will be bound to respond to that demand." The recoguition of the college for the final test by the University would be much appreciated and serve to give a strong impetus to the studies. The test of qualification for admission to the college should be sufficiently high—certainly not lower than the matriculation or the U. S. F. test of the University. Any lower standard would afford no guarantee of an adequate basis of general education—so much insisted on and rightly in all continental schools, and without which specialized instruction misses its higher disciplinarian aim. As an immediate feeder to the college, we would propose a Commercial High School at Poona, training pupils for the junior and senior certificate examinations with a three-years' course. A similar school might also be organized at Ahmedabad, the commercial capital of Gujerat lower down. We would have commercial schools on the plan of Chengalroya Naicker's Commercial School, Madras, in connection with our provincial colleges of Kolhapur and Karachi, preparing candidates for the junior certificate examination with a course, say of 2 years. They would be secondary feeders to the Central College, and nearly correspond to what are known as the High Elementary Technical Schools in Europe like the *Ecole Professionelle* of Rheims. Lastly, as a substructure to the edifice, we would recommend the establishment of commercial classes in the High Scools of the Presidency such as are contemplated in the Punjab or in some places (*e. g.*, Trichinopoly) established in the Madras Presidency. They would represent a most appropriate expansion of the "modern state" of our system of secondary education and train up boys side by side with the science classes for the University School Final Test. Here, too, the help of the University would be needed. A commercial group of subjects—(*e. g.*, commercial geography, commercial history, commercial correspondence, book-keeping, and elements of political economy) would have to be added as an optional group to the existing curriculum of the U. S. F. Examination as proposed in the Punjab, Government also would have to recognise it as a qualifying subject for the public service. We would also submit, some such subjects might be usefully included in the schemes for the 2nd and 3rd grade P. S. C. Examination as has been done in the Madras Presidency. Next as to control and management. The High School classes would of course be under the control of the Educational Department. The Provincial Schools would be under the direction of the authorities of the colleges to which they might be attached. Chengalroya Naicke's School at Madras was long under the supervision of the Principal, Pachiappa's College. As regards the Central College, it should be like the Victoria Technical Institute, under the direction of an independent Board on which Governments, the University, the Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce should be represented. The institution should be under a competent European specialist as Principal with an adequate staff of tutors. The Commercial High Schools of Poona and Ahmedabad should work as independent institutions, aided like the colleges, each under a competent European head-master. The college and the schools would need to be equipped with museums, laboratories and libraries. But the success of any such scheme of commercial education must mainly depend upon the support and co-operation it might enlist of the mercantile classes. Like the 170 leading firms in England who have agreed to support the London scheme, the Bombay Merchants and Merchants' Associations, the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the Sholapur Chamber of Commerce, the Poona Traders' Association—should be invited to recognize the certificates of the new schools and the diplomas of the college in regard to employment. The demand for men trained in these instutions would also have, at the initial stage, to be improved and supplemented by the recognition by Government of those tests as "qualifying" tests for admission to some of the lower and higher branches of the Revenue Services, such as customs, excise, and accounts.

Lastly comes the question of funds. The source of income would be (1) Fees of scholars, (2) charitable and private endowments, (3) Government grants, and (4) municipal contributions. As regards charitable and other endowments, the trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's charities might be invited to accord their help to the new institutions, like the trustees of Pachiappa's charities in Madras; so also the Gokuldas Tejpal trustees. Aid might be looked for from other directions also—the merchants of Bombay—Parsees, Bhattias and Khojas—would give us some help; the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, would also co-operate. But we also have a right to count upon the cordial support, carrying out the scheme, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—a chamber which, as representing in our midst the broad views and liberal sentiments of the middle classes in England, has never withheld its encouragement and help from projects calculated to advance the prosperity of Bombay. Next as to Government grants.—It is allowable to hope that they would be liberal:—They might advantageously take the forms of salary-grants as in Madras. The object of the scheme has the approval of the highest authorities in the land which is none other than to divert into the channel of industry and commerce some of the youthful talent and energy of the country which is now more or less for want of a field and in the absence of needful facilities, running to waste; and we may depend upon it, it would receive at the hands of the Local Government all the support it deserves. Lastly, as to municipal contributions, much would depend upon the attitude which the Bombay Municipality might think fit to take in the matter. Without its support, it is clear that it would not be possible to start a Central College of Commerce in Bombay such as is proposed. As the foremost and richest municipality in the Presidency, it might fairly be referred to to lead the way in this movement; and should it be disposed liberally to respond to our appeal for help in the new departure the success of the scheme is assured. Several of our mofussil municipalities—notably those of Poona, Sholapur and Ahmedabad—might come forward with offers of substantial contributions. The main features of the scheme above detailed might be thus summarised:—(1) The New Machinery, etc. (*a*) A Central College of Commerce in Bombay under a European Principal, to work as an aided institution under the control of independent Board—with a 4 years' course—arranged in 3 stages—junior, senior, and advanced, the last to qualify for a diploma in commerce. (*b*) Feeder institutions (1) Commercial High Schools, one in Poona and one at Ahmedabad, to teach for the senior certificate examinations (2) Provincial Schools at Karachi and Kolhapur, training boys for the junior certificate: and (*n*) Commercial classes in High Schools, teaching for the U. S. F. test in the optional group of commercial subjects to be included in the scheme of that examination. II. The scheme of studies to be the same as the London scheme of commercial education with modifications—the course to begin at the 4 years stage other examinations to be three instead of two. Among other subjects an Indian vernacular—Hindi or Gujerati; together with a European modern language—French or German. III. Aid of the University.—(*a*) to recognise the college for the final test and grant a diploma in commerce, and (*b*) to add a group of commercial subjects to the curriculum of School Final Examination. IV. Aid of Government—(*a*) to recognise these certificates—Junior and senior for the Public Service; (*b*) to add commercial subjects to the schemes; the Public Service certificated men of these should be eligible for employment in customs, excise and account branches of the Service. V. Aid of the mercantile bodies—to prefer for employment these certificated men. VI. Funds—fees, charitable and other endowments, Government grants and Municipal contribution.

THE HINDU CASTE FROM AN INDUSTRIAL POINT OF VIEW

Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., read a paper on Hindu caste from an industrial point of view:—

The subject of Hindu caste is one that has given rise to wide divergence of opinion, he observed, but after the declaration of the President that we are here concerned chiefly with the industrial aspect of the question, I think there will be no room for any misunderstanding on the subject. Of course there are gentlemen who hold that any amelioration of the industrial classes of this land is impossible without a religious revival, or at any rate without a complete annihilation of the caste-system, which they have been taught to regard as the prime source of all evils in the Hindu society. They will listen to no schemes of social, political or industrial reforms until the equality of all castes and creeds according to an absolute standard of morality is thoroughly established, and if the prospect is not near they will rather wait, with their hands folded, until the auspicious event happens and then begin to reconstruct society on the ashes of its present institutions. But fortunately for us the number of such extreme thinkers is very small, so small that we can afford to leave them unmolested in their high ideals, and proceed to the consideration of the question from its practised side. We meet here to discuss proposals for the improvement of the social and material condition of the people of this land, but inasmuch as caste is an existing organization amongst the majority of people, no such scheme, in my opinion, can be complete which fails to take into account the effects, present as well as future, of this institution upon the condition of the masses. Many schemes of social reforms have been published of late, but the authors of all these schemes have either left caste untouched or condemned it wholesale. I think it is impossible for us to take up this attitude. The question before us demands an immediate solution, and even if the caste system be really as pernicious, as it is represented to be, we must for the present put up with it as a necessary evil, and so plan and arrange our remedies that in the long run the evils of caste, if any, can be mitigated and its good features revived and preserved. It is on such lines, and on such lines alone, that we can make any steady progress, though slow. The revival of caste after it was once swept away by Buddhism, and the retention of caste-prejudices by a large number of Christian converts deserve to be carefully studied in this respect.

Caste must, therefore, be regarded as an essentially secular and social organisation amongst the members of the Aryan race, for preservation of hereditary occupation and for the purposes of mutual help and cooperation like the institution of Social and Trade Guilds in Europe during the Middle Ages. The causes which have led to the formation of these two institutions are exactly the same and the history of the development of the one will guide us in the development of the other. The origin of religious or social guilds in Europe has been traced by Dr. Brittano to the common sacrificial assemblies amongst the German tribes, before the introduction of Christianity. But considering the fact that German tribes that settled in the north of Europe are now regarded as a branch of the Aryan race, it is not unlikely that the sacrificial assemblies or guilds of these tribes might themselves be derived from an old Aryan institution which, according to the different circumstances of each country, developed into castes, trade guilds, trade-unions, clubs and similar other more or less exclusive societies. The early introduction of Christianity in Europe and the absence of the aboriginal races in large numbers, must have served to keep down the feeling of exclusiveness, which is sure to be developed by such institutions under other circumstances. But notwithstanding this difference in growth, it is not difficult to recognise the great similarity that exists between the ancient guilds on the one hand and caste on the other, if we are not quite prepared to admit that both of them may be the transformations or off-shoots of the same original Aryan institution or organization. The effect of Trade Guilds and Trade Unions on the condition of the working classes in Europe is well known. I wish, however, to draw special attention to the fact at the time of Reformation the whole system of Religious Guilds was judged to be founded on superstition and completely demolished in consequence. But, observes Dr. Brittano, "when the zeal against everything connected with Catholicism had cooled down, the old associates felt painfully the want of their former convivial gathering. Guilds were therefore re-established for social purposes, and from this probably originated our clubs and casinos of to-day." This clearly shows that no institution can die so long as the circumstances which gave rise to it still exists. Henry VIII. and Edward VI. confiscated the property of the Religious Guilds, but notwithstanding this unjustifiable confiscation "there is every reason to suppose that private associations on a more contracted scale than the ancient Guilds continued to exist in various parts of England," and these in their turn gave rise to similar other societies in a more or less modified form. It is interesting to compare the connection between or the occasional growth of guilds and castes into town-guilds and village communities, but I cannot here enter into that discussion. I have thus far shewn that the institution of caste, was not originally religious, and that the feeling of inferiority which it implies in some cases is not its necessary consequences. The history of ancient Europe guilds further shews that institution of guilds and caste, if they cannot actually be traced to the same origin have manufactures in common, and that the development of one sufficiently indicates the views on which we must reform, and modify our caste systems up we really mean to improve the condition of the working classes in the country.

Dr. Brittano, in his history and development of Guilds and Trade Unions in Europe, has clearly shewn that these institutions always sprang up when Government failed to give protection to the industrial classes. "As soon as the disorganisation spread and the gravest abuses became general, while the prospect of a maintenance of order by the State disappeared, the workmen formed their Trade Unions against the aggressions of the then rising manufacturing lords, as in earlier times the old freemen formed their Frinth-Guilds against the tyranny of the mediæval magnates and free handicraftsmen, their Craft-Guilds against the aggression of the old burghers." We have seen that the organisation of caste served the same purpose in ancient times. The institution of Mahajans and Panchayats used to regulate the affairs of trade and dispense justice in petty matters more speedily and satisfactorily, while the standard of morality, especially as regards the connection between the sexes and use of alcohol in both of which particulars the Indian workman, is admitted by Mr. Elliott to be superior to his English brother—was rigidly maintained and carried out by the enforcement of caste rules and regulations. Can we or can we not utilize the already existing institution of caste in a similar way to improve the material and moral condition of the working classes in India in their present state, is, therefore, the only question before us, and industrially considered, I think there can be no two opinions on the point. The President has already remarked that "the poverty of this country is phenomenal, its dependence upon other countries, abnormal, and the social condition of its working class unique." The free competition of foreign countries has well-nigh threatened the very existence of many industrial classes in the land, and the ignorance of the latter leaves them completely helpless in such a crisis in spite of their hereditary skill. Our courts on the other hand have ceased to enforce the old caste rules in respect of the use of alcohol and similar other matters, thus indirectly abolishing the only check, which in the absence of a well-formed general public opinion or law, could have effectually prevented the working classes from sinking deeper and deeper into vice. Under these circumstances, I think it will be readily conceded by every one that our industrial classes badly want an organization which will prevent them from sinking down into helpless agriculturists, or what is still worse from total ruin and extinction. The organization of caste already prevails amongst them, and its history shews that it has saved them from similar crises in ancient times. It is true that in some praticulars it has become rather inconvenient, but as I have shewn before the evils are not irremediable, and if we prudently attempt to build on these existing foundations there is every hope that the organisation of caste may again become a living force, and under the altered circumstances of the country protect the working classes in the same way as it did in ancient times. I need not point out that the work must, in the first instance, be undertaken by the educated classes of society, or to speak in the language of caste the Brahman of the times and I have every hope that they will do it. The question of industrial education is already engaging the attention of the public, but it will be readily seen that industrial education, irrespective of caste, cannot be a success in India, and that if the Technical Institution turns out a number of successful students, they may be rejected, rightly or wrongly, it is unnecessary here to discuss, by the Board of Trade as unfit for practical work.

The Government of the country has also a duty to perform in this respect, 34 and 35 Vict. Chaper 31 has already given a qualified recogaition to the Trade Unions in England, and I do not see why a similar policy should not be pursued by the Indian Government regarding the institution and regulations of caste. The Government has already perceived its error in abolishing the old local institutions in the country, and an attempt is now made to revive them in the form of local self-government. The same policy, in my opinion, may be pursued with advantage in the case of caste-organizations. I know that Government has refrained from interfering with caste questions from a desire to let them alone. But I believe that the non-interference of Government in such cases, is itself an interference with caste practices, an interference not the less serious because it is negative in its form. The proposition may appear paradoxical at the first sight, but a little consideration will show that it is as sound as any.

It may be urged that Government if it undertakes to carry out the punishment of caste organisations, it will indirectly help superstition. I do not think so for even if Government does undertake to enforce caste rules and punishments, it will have the power of still refusing to lend legal sanctions to such rules as may appear to be superstitious. It has followed the same policy as regards Hindu law generally, and the same procedure can be very easily adopted in the case of caste rules. I cannot, however, discuss this subject more fully at the end of this essay. All that I mean to point out is that if we agree to revive caste institutions on the model of Trade Unions for the improvement of the social and material condition of the working classes, we shall have to ask for a legislative recognition of their acts and regulations in the same manner as the acts and agreements of Trade Unions are recogoised in England. For if Government, as the source of all legal sanction, refuses to give such a guarantee it is practically interfering with such organisations. The rule laid down in the old Hindu Law Books (Yajnavalkia I, 260-1,) that the King should respect the rules and regulations of the various castes, trades, and professions in all matters concerning their social and economical interests, shews, in my opinion, a better appreciation of the principle of non-interference in reference to these matters.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The barometer has fallen briskly over the Bay ares, slowly over the Peninsula, Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, and north of the Punjab, and risen elsewhere. The change is rapid in Guzerat and the depression noticed near Jodhpur yesterday has advanced northward to Bikanir. The depression noticed over Burma has passed out into the Bay. Winds are cyclonic in the north-east and north-west of India, westerly across the Peninsula, south-westerly in the Central Provinces. The force is fresh to strong in Western and Southern India. Temperature has generally risen except in the south of Madras and the Punjab. The mean temperature is low except in Bengal and Madras. Rain has been very scattered in Northern India and Madras, but general in the West of the Peninsula and central parts of the country. Mount Abu received eight; and north-west of the Himalaya stations about one inch.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE SESAMUM CROP.

THE following is the first general memorandum on the prospects of the Sesamum (til) crop of the season 1892:—The lateness of the rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Berar delayed sowings in these provinces, but on the whole the area under the crop may be expected to exceed that of the previous year. The Punjab shows a decrease in area of about 20,000 acres or 17 per cent., but the deficiency will, it is expected, be made up by later sowings. In Madras the area has increased by 1,35,000 acres or 67 per cent. This increase is chiefly confined to the Circars and Central Districts, where the season was very favorable. Late sowings continue, and the condition of the crop is everywhere promising.

CASES of brigandage, a Rome correspondent says, are again becoming rather frequent in Sicily and in the province of Rome, where an absolute stop has never been put to this form of crime. A few weeks ago a landed proprietor, named Billotti, was caught by the brigands at Caltaz, who asked for £20,000. The family only sent 2,000, and it is now alleged that the outlaws burned their prisoner alive. At Trapina, also in Sicily, eight brigands have captured another proprietor, and no traces can be found of them. At Viterbo, in the province of Rome, the brigands stopped a mail-coach. They carried off everything of value, but committed no personal violence on the passengers. Of late, and particularly under the Rudini Ministry, the traditional system of brigand-catching has fallen into disuse, being deemed immoral, although it was undoubtedly effective. It consisted in causing the chief brigands to be murdered by their own men. Indeed, it needs a brigand to catch a brigand, and the police and soldiers are constantly baffled, people who could give information being too much overawed by the revengeful cruelty of the brigands to venture to do so.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farriagdon Road, London, England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday there were present—Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, chairman in the chair; Colonel Wilson, Principal Oxenham, Messrs. Grattan Geary, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dhurumsey, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Hurkissandas Narotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. Viegas.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS QUESTION.

The Committee had before it a letter from the chairman of the House-Connections Committee, forwarding a copy of the preliminary report of the committee, in which it was stated that the sum of Rs. 5,000, sanctioned by the Standing Committee at their last meeting in order to provide for the cost of a series of experiments to test the relative merits of certain recommendations made by the principal experts examined on the question of connections, was not sufficient, and that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a further sum of Rs. 5,000 to carry out the projects.

Colonel Wilson proposed that the required sanction be granted.

Dr. Viegas suggested that the experts, who were examined before the House-Connections Committee, might be asked to submit plans and estimates of their own. There was, Dr. Viegas remarked, boundless enthusiasm evinced by the Committee almost in the same way as at the time the Pawai water scheme was brought before the Corporation. (Laughter.) It would not be wise, Dr. Viegas thought, to give a free hand to the experts; and the experiments ought to be kept within proper bounds.

Mr. Grattan Geary remarked that the Committee had no specific information whatever about the amount of money which would be required for the purpose of carrying out the several schemes. He did not know if the House-Connections Committee desired in their "boundless enthusiasm" to have all the schemes experimented upon, and there ought to be a statement before their Committee as to what number of schemes it was necessary to experiment upon, so that their own engineer or their sanitary staff might be in a position to select the schemes, which were worth while experimenting upon, and give them an idea as to the cost of each specific experiment.

Mr. Kabrajee, a member of the House-Connections Committee, was against granting any sum in addition to what had already been recommended by the Standing Committee. Mr. Smith, their engineer, who was present at a meeting of the House-Connections Committee, informed them that Rs. 4,000 would be quite sufficient for carrying out the various experiments. It was Dr. Blaney who, in his boundless enthusiasm, suggested at first that Rs. 5,000 would be required, and subsequently came to the conclusion that they should have a round sum of Rs. 10,000 to cover the cost of the experiments.

Mr. Javerilal, as chairman of the House-Connections Committee, urged that the further sum asked for should be sanctioned.

Colonel Wilson thought that, considering the results of the experiments would be of vital importance to the city, the Committe should not grudge a small sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of testing the various schemes. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner explained at some length the circumstances under which the grant was first asked for, remarking that, as the schemes put forward by Messrs. Gostling, Smith, Wallace, and Hewson involved each of them very many experiments. Rs. 10,000 in all would not be a large sum to spend in connection with them.

Dr. Viegas thereupon moved an amendment that the Standing Committee desired to have before them plans and estimates of the various schemes referred to in the report of the House-Connections Committee to enable them to recommend the Corporation to sanction a further grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the experimental trials of those schemes, and that the Commissioner be requested to ask the engineer to furnish the committees with plans and estimates of the various schemes, putting himself, if necessary, in communication with the experts.

This amendment found no seconder and fell to the ground.

Mr. Kabraji moved another amendment to the effect that the Standing Committee adhered to the terms of their last resolution recommending a grant of Rs. 5,000 only on the understanding that, if it was shown hereafter that a further grant was necessary, this Committee would be prepared to make the requisite recommendation to the Corporation.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment, which, however, was lost.

Mr. Grattan Geary moved the next amendment to the effect that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the further sum of Rs. 5,000 for such experiments as, in the judgment of the Municipal Commissioner, might be deemed safe and expedient.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment, which, on a division, was also lost.

Colonel Wilson's original proposition was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of votes.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE GIBBS ROAD.

In accordance with his notice of motion, Dr. Viegas moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state (1) what step he has taken to prevent a further subsidence of the Gibbs Road, and the cause or causes which led to the sinking of the road; (2) what measures have been adopted for relaying the Tulsi water main along that road.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked with regard to the first part of the motion that he had taken no steps to prevent a further subsidence on account of the weather; and with regard to the second part of the enquiry, Mr. Acworth explained at some length the measures already taken by the Executive Engineer for relaying the Tulsi main. This main had been diverted on to the land belonging to the Parsee Punchayet, who had been good enough to allow the diversion to be made without any delay. The Tulsi supply, he said, would be resumed in about three days as soon as the bend, which was being made by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, was ready.

STATE OF THE THAKORDWAR ROAD.

Mr. Kabrajee moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps to raise the level of the Thakordwar Road at its junction with the Queen's Road, in order to prevent the serious and frequent flooding of a section of the road in the monsoon, causing great inconvenience and annoyance to large numbers of foot passengers along that road. In support of his motion Mr. Kabrajee mentioned instances of the inconvenience the public were put to in consequence of the flooding of the road in question.

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Kabrajee would have done better to have called his attention to the inconvenience caused by the flooding of the road without suggesting the remedy, which might or might not be a proper one under the circumstances.

The Committee then adjourned.

SMALL CAUSES COURT—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. C. M. CURSETJEE, Third Judge.)

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION.

J. S. MASCARANHAS VS. B. B. FOLEOD.

MR. DHARIYAWAN, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ferreira, of Messrs Daphtary and Ferreira, solicitors, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 322-8 as being the price of certain chests of types and printing machinery purchased by the defendant from him.

Mr. Fereira, for the defendant, disputed his client's liability, contending that the purchase was made by his client acting upon the representation of the plaintiff, that the chests contained 700 lbs. weight of types, but as a matter of fact, when the chests were opened the weight of the types was found to be much less. There was also a cross-suit by the defendant against the plaintiff claiming Rs. 267-8 as damages, being the difference between Rs. 600 stipulated in the contract for the selling of the chests in question, and Rs. 322-8 the price the defendant had agreed to pay for them to the plaintiff.

The evidence having been heard, his Honour, indisposing of the case, said, that the defendant had succeeded in proving that he had purchased the chests on the representation of the plaintiff, that the chests contained 700 lbs. weight of types, and that as the chests did not contain that weight of types, the plaintiff was only entitled to a decree for the proportionate price of the goods that the cheats contained, and passed a decree for Rs. 153, with costs of the suit, and dismissed the cross-suit.

PUBLIC speakers are not the only persons who misquote Scripture. Novelists and essayists, who have less excuse, have also been great offenders in this way. A writer in "Wit and Wisdom" points out that Carlyle makes a mistake as to Paul's celebrated chapter in praise of charity; Dickens talks of Second Epistle to the Ephesians; Ouida puts into David's mouth the cry, "Lord, I believe; help Thou my unbelief." Professor Jowett, in the "Essays and Reviews," confounds the pearl of great price with the lost piece of silver, and talks about sweeping the house to find it; while the Rev. C. C. Colton, author of "Lacon," speaks of the Potiphars who tempt the poor young Josephs, and turns James's Epistle right about, making faith the soul of religion and works the body.

INDIAN MINING SHARES.

UNDER this head a Calcutta correspondent refers to the return to the market of a very central figure in the events of 1890. Mr. John Martin, the father of Sonapet, after an absence at home of more than a twelve-month, is again completely restored to health and at work in Calcutta. He has not lost heart about the concern, and during his absence devoted no small portion of his time and thoughts, in conjunction with Mr. Heilgers and other large shareholders in England, to devising measures and methods for a more full development of the mine. Mr. Martin is no mere theorist, and in addition to a more than ordinary amateur knowledge of geology, had, in the earlier days of Australian research, the advantage of seeing and studying—with one exception—every gold field in Victoria. It may be well to say at this point, that for eighteen months before the company was formed, Sonapet was explored and examined by the Syndicate, of which Mr. Martin was the moving spirit. It was only after feeling fairly satisfied on the subject, in their own minds, as to the genuineness of the undertaking that Syndicate put forth the prospects of the company. It will be seen therefore, how in this respect the Sonapat concern differed from the score of bubbles simultaneously subscribed to. Mr. Martin strongly set his face against the indiscriminate acquisitions of land thus going on, and as a fact took no part in any other scheme. It is a peculiar fact that at this moment the parent company is one of the few survivors, and perhaps the only gold mining concern in Bengal continuing the work of exploration and shaft-sinking in a full and systematic manner. Owing hitherto to ignorance of a proper system of research, it is undoubted that there has been a waste of time and money, in addition to which there was the special misfortune in the Quillet-Von Moss affair. Notwithstanding all this, it is an established fact that the presence of auriferous quartz reefs has been proved, amounting at one point to a true fissure lode. These facts are certified to by the reports of Mr. Bosworth Smith, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Begelhole, and more recently by Mr. Ebbott, the present manager. It has fallen to the lot of few reported gold fields to be so repeatedly and fully reported on by the best available experts. It is likely Mr. Martin will be induced to go on the board of the company, it being the wish of many interested that he, as still the largest shareholder, is the best man to have a seat. Not a few in this city assert dogmatically that Sonapet differs in no way from the crowd of other lands that have been abandoned, but this is a mistake, as Sonapet still possesses funds to go on working and indications of the place being auriferous are not wanting. The Ooregum Company of Mysore was at one time on the point of being finally abandoned, when wiser counsels prevailed, and a little more money was put into it, and the place explored at a further depth, with the result that at this moment it is one of the richest concerns in Southern India, and the £1 shares, which at one time were half a crown each, are now about £4. People are right in taking four and five and six pies per share when they can get it for their holdings of so-called gold shares of Companies whose lands have no more of auriferous indications than are to be found on the Calcutta *maidan* for instance; but in the case of Sonapet, and perhaps one or two others, where the work is still proceeding and is not entirely unencouraging, it is absurd to sell out for the insignificant proceeds now to be had. The work at Sonapet is being concentrated at two important points. One is the sinking of the main shaft to prove the Pipeclay lode at depth, cross-cutting at every hundred feet; in six months with the new appliances this shaft should be down over 400 feet—it is now down very nearly 100 feet. The other point is the Heilger's reef new tunnel, at a greater depth than the bottom of Underlie shaft, and it is hoped that with steady work, this job will not take over a couple of months. Every economy is being practised and all other irregular mining work is suspended. There is not now a superfluence man on the field, and Mr. Ebbott, the new Superintendet, is guiding the work with a determination and ability that should be encouraging to shareholders.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 27th August 1892:—Messrs. Llewelyn & Co., Sculptors, Undertakers, etc., of 51, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, for "an improved funeral casket fastening;" Arthur Rogers, Civil Engineer, of Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces, for "Rogers' improved crossbar sugarcane mill." Thomas William Worsdell, Civil Engineer, of Stonycroft Arnside, Carnforth, in the county of Lancaster, England; August von Borries, Engineer, of 15, Herrenstrasse, Hanover, Germany; and Richard Herbert Lapage, Civil Engineer, of Elmwood Park Road, Surbiton, in the county of Surrey, England, for "improvements in compound engines;" Henry Stainforth, Merchants' Assistant, of 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, for "a pneumatic punkah-puller; Cottangulum Gopaul Naicker, Proprietor, Basin Foundry, Madras, for "a Cabalay for lifting water." George Francis Horbury, of Bombay, in British India, a member of the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers of that city, for "a new or improved fastening for attaching the wire, whether barbed or otherwise, of wire fencing to standards."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Claude Young Payne, Mechanic, resident at Jhansi, in the North-Western Provinces of India, for "direct acting radial aqua metre gauge or water indicator." (Filed 1st June 1892); Francis Weldon, of Erlimount Earley, in the county of Berks, Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, for "an improved attachment or device for employment in the construction of temporary structures, such as scaffolding, and for other purposes." (Filed 19th August 1892); Thomas Wilson Anderson-Merchant, of 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, for "improvements in punkah actuating mechanism or apparatus." (Filed 3rd May 1892); Charles Edward Livesay, at present of Berhampore, in Bengal, M. Inst. C.E., Department of Public Works, Irrigation Branch, for "completely regulating the supply of water in a canal (to be called Livesay's Patent Regulator)." (Filed 20th June 1892); James Hughes Minto, 32, Roberts Road, Anfield, in the county of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, Brass Founder, for "improvements in apparatus for charging liquids with gases." (Filed 22nd August 1892); William Stronach Lockhart, of 67, Granville Park, Blackheath, Civil Engineer; and Edwin William Streeter, of 18, Bond Street, London, Merchant of Precious Stones, for "an improved process and apparatus used therein for the separation of metals, precious stones, or other minerals from gangue or other matter mixed therewith." (Filed 18th August 1892); Percy John Ogle, of 4, Bishop's Gate Street, within London, England, Engineer, for "improvements in and connected with percussive drilling machines. (Filed 19th August 1892; William Woolnough, Tinplate Worker, of 10, Cranmer Road, Forest Gate, in the county of Essex, England, for "improvements in apparatus or machinery for the manufacture of square-cornered tins, cans, boxes, or cases for holding petroleum or other liquids or materials." (Filed 19th August 1892); Henry Parkes, of 237, Friern Road, Dulwich, in the county of Surrey, England, Chemist; and John Cunninghame Montgomerie, of the "Water of Ayr" and "Tam O'Shanter," Hone Works, Dulmore Stair, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, Manufacturer, for "improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same." Filed 19th August 1892; Joseph Price, of 11, Belmont Drive, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Engineer; and Maunsel Casswell Bannister, A. M. I. C. E., of 6, West Seacombe Terrace, Seacombe, in the county of Chester, Engineer, both in the Kingdom of England, for "improvements in refrigerating or ice-making apparatus." (Filed 18th August 1892.)

The undermentioned design has been registered—Huber and Co., Merchants, residing at No. 3, Baretto's Lane, Calcutta, for a one or multi-coloured flower bouquet design with spots woven in silk or wool or cotton on silk, mixed, or cotton ground or any other material.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege:—No. 23—William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson, trading as Williamson and Sons, of Providence Works, in the city of Worcester, England, Manufacturers, for "improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff, and paint, and for other like purposes." (From 5th September 1892 to 4th September 1893.) No. 24—William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson, trading as Williamson and Sons, of Providence Works, in the city of Worcester, England, Manufacturers, for "improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff, and paint, and for other like purposes." (From 5th September 1892 to 4th September 1893.)

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

t was said that Mr. Woods had by his own orts raised Somersetshire into the first class; though this statement, like most sweeping ertions, is not altogether accurate, it would be d to give Mr. Woods too much praise for his orts on behalf of Sumerset. In the match with rkshire, which ended at Sheffield on the 12th t., Mr. Woods, though not as successful as usual th the ball—in all he took three wickets for 70 ns—made the highest individual score. He made in his second effort by most vigorous cricket. a was missed when he had made 10, Moorhouse the long field touching the ball but failing to ld it. Mr. Woods gave no other chance till he had ade 73. In the same innings Mr. Challen made , Mr. Palairet 32, and Mr. Roe 23. The totals of e two Somersetshire innings were 74 and 248. orkshire had made 110 in their first effort, so had 3 to get to win. Tyler and Nichols, however, owled so well that the side were out for 125, Peel 9 being the highest score. Somersetshire won the atch by 87 runs.

Rain on Saturday, Aug. 13, turned what would ave been an almost certain victory for Lancashire ver Gloucestershire into a draw. It was found mpossible to resume the game until after four 'clock. The Lancashire captain then declared the econd innings closed with the score as overnight—87 for seven wickets. Gloucestershire had thus to score 225 runs in under two hours. The batsmen played very steadily, and succeeded in keeping up their wickets until the time came for drawing stumps, when the score was 50 for four wickets. Dr. W. G. Grace was credited with a performance which a Barlow or a Scotton might envy. He was batting an hour and a-half for 18 runs. Mr. Radcliffe was not out, and had scored 17.

Four first-class cricket matches were begun on Monday, the 15th ult. At Lord's Middlesex met Kent. The visitors, unfortunate as ever, were without several of their batsmen. Mr. Patterson, however, captained the eleven. Middlesex won the toss and remained at the wickets all day, completing their innings for 287. Mr. Webbe, who was so unlucky in the match with Surrey, made 30. Mr. Stoddard scored 88, bringing his total for the season to 1,066. Mr. Stoddart's play was not in his usual free style, but throughout his stay he made no mistake. Towards the latter part of the innings Mr. Henery hit out well for 35; whilst Mr. McGregor (after being missed with his score at 7) made 30. Mr. Scott scored but 21.

Rain interfered a good deal with play at Lord's. Kent made a very bad start, losing half their wickets for 43 runs. Alec Hearne only made 5, while 23 of the 43 runs were made by Mr. H. C. Stewart, a new recruit, who played in very taking style. Then Mr. Patterson (who apparently delights to play a stiff up-hill game) was joined by George Hearne. By steady and, at times, very cautious play the total was in two hours raised to 144, when Mr. Patterson was caught in the slips for 65, made without a mistake. Later on there was a characteristic exhibition of "stone-walling," Hearne and Wright being together. During thirty-five minutes the former did not make a run. When stumps were drawn 188 had been scored for eight wickets. The innings closed on Wednesday for 265. George Hearne batted four hours and a-half for 62, and Wright two hours and three-quarters for 54. On Middlesex batting a second time Mr. Webbe was unfortunate in getting a finger split by a ball from Mr. Wright, and could not play after luncheon. Mr. O'Brien scored 35. With the total at 116 for five wickets, Mr. Webbe declared the innings closed and put in Kent for an hour and quarter's batting and 139 runs to get. Kent, of course, did not accomplish the feat—perhaps the only men capable of doing it would have been Messrs. Hewett and Palairet (the Somerset players) or Messrs. O'Brien and Stoddart of the home side.

More uneven batting it would be difficult to find than that witnessed at Brighton on Monday in the match between Sussex and Lancashire. Two men scored over a hundred, while no other member of the team was credited with an innings of over 20. Lancashire had, when stumps were drawn, scored 327 for nine wickets, and the credit of this performance entirely belongs to Mr. A. C. Mclaren and Aurthur Smith. The amateur, who for almost the whole time he was batting displayed great skill and judgment, made 132 (his second hundred for Lancashire this year) as the result of three hours and three-quarters' cricket. Smith, who has this season shown splendid form, batted with great steadiness for four hours and a-half; but, well as he played, he was extremely lucky, as he was thrice missed before reaching his hundred. He made 111, and hit nine 4's, five 3's, ten 2's, and forty singles.

In spite of the fact that Briggs was away from the Lancashire team, that county's two other great bowlers, Mold and Watson, twice dismissed the Sussex team on Tuesday, the 16th ult., and won the match for their side by an innings and 25 runs. Lancashire's first innings closed for 356. The wicket, it should be mentioned, was not quite so true as on Monday, the ball several times getting up awkwardly; but this cannot altogether be made an excuse for the feebleness with which the Sussex batsmen played. Against the bowling of Mold they were almost powerless, and the team was twice dismissed for totals of 105 and 126. Gattridge, Hide, and Bean batted fairly well, but ther was a singular lack of confidence among the othe. members of the team. Mold had the splendid bowling record of fourteen wickets for 156 runs.

The second match this season between Surrey and Somerset was commenced on the county ground at Taunton on Monday, August 15. The Somerset folk turned up in great force to watch the fight. Mr. Shutter, it is almost needless to say, won the toss, and sent in Abel and Mr. Walter Read. They scored 94 before being parted. This good start was not kept up, and seven wickets were down for 171. Then Brockwell joined Henderson, and an invaluable stand was made, so that in the end Surrey's total reached the respectable figure of 253. Mr. Read's 53 was the highest individual score, Abel and Lockwood making 45, Brockwell 41, and Henderson (not out) 37. Mr. Woods took six wickets for 92 runs. The latter part of the day was characterised by some fine hitting by Mr. Hewett, the Somerset captain, whose batting is about the finest and certainly the most attractive to be seen on the cricket-field just now. He hit with his accustomed vigour, and made 61 before being bowled by Richardson. At 42 he gave a chance in the long-field, but this was his only mistake.

It was a piece of hard luck which caused Somerset to bat on Tuesday, August 16th, on a wicket which, after heavy rain, became very tricky under the influence of the sun. Against the bowling of Lohmann the Somerset batsmen, with one exception, failed, as will be seen from the scorbes they made—namely 2, 0, 6, 3, 5, 0, 2, and 1, a poor performance for a first-class team under any circumstances. The exception was Mr. L. C H. Palairet, the Oxford University captain, who was 28, (not out) when play was resumed. For nearly two hours he was batting, being eventually caught by Abel in the long field for 79. He batted with a nerve and judgment worthy of a great praise, and by his own efforts just saved the follow on. Mr. Palairet has now scored 1,014 in 36 innings. Lohmann captured six wickets for 47 runs. Before play ceased, the visitor who adopted forcing tactics, had hit up 101 runs for five wickets. Lockwood made 21 in ten minutes.

The remaining five Surrey wickets on Wednesday, August 17, added 55 runs to the score, and thus Somerset were 245 runs behind their opponents' total. From the very commencement of the home county's second innings wickets fell with alarming rapidity, and in about an hour the whole side were dismissed by Lohmann and Lockwood for 49 runs, 10 of which were extras. Messrs. Hewett (18), Newton (13), and Robinson (11) alone scored double figures, the display of the remainder of the team being a terribly poor one. The figures scored by them were 4, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, while two batsmen, Nichols and Mr. Roe, failed to score in either innings. With his score of 18, on Wednesday, Mr. Hewett made his aggregate for the season 1,013, his average for thirty-two innings—once not out—being 32·21. Both Lockwood and Lohmann had remarkable bowling averages, the former capturing five wickets for 18, while Lohmann took four for 31—giving him an average for the match of ten wickets for 78 runs.

Innings of over a hundred by Shrewsbury have become, if not daily, at any rate almost weekly occurrence, and it is not surprising to have to record yet another great innings, when the somewhat weak Gloucestershire bowling had to be met. At Cheltenham on Monday, the 15th ult., he scored a brilliant innings of 127, in which free hitting played rather a more prominent part than is usually the case with Shrewsbury. He was batting four hours and a-quarter and throughout made nothing like a mistake. His innings included fifteen 4's, five 3's., fourteen 2's and twenty-five singles. Gunn and Barnes were also credited with admirable innings. The former, who was associated with Shrewsbury for nearly three hours, scored 68, and assisted in adding 166 runs for the second wicket; while Barnes made 65 in about an hour and a-half. He showed by far the freest hitting of the day.

The match between Gloucestershire and Notts could not be proceeded with on Tuesday, the 16th ult., until half-past one, owing to rain: but from that hour the game was continued for the rest of the day without interruption. The wicket after the rain played very well, and Notts carried their score from 287 for four wickets, at which it stood on Monday night, to 429 before the innings closed. Daft and Attewell played capital cricket while together, and in the course of an hour put on 77 runs. Attewell made 54 runs and Daft 39. In so long an innings, the bowlers naturally had a bad time of it, Mr. Ferris's one wicket actually costing 131 runs.

The following table shows the present position of the 1st class counties in the championship contest:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Notts	13	10	0	3	10
Surrey	13	10	2	1	8
Lancashire	13	6	3	4	3
Somersetshire	11	6	5	0	1
Middlesex	12	5	5	2	0
Yorkshire	15	5	5	3	0
Kent	12	2	8	2	–6
Gloucestershire	12	1	7	4	–6
Sussex	13	1	11	1	–10

Losses are deducted from wins and drawn games ignored.

THE CHARGE OF CAVALRY AT SEDAN.

THE publication of M. Zola's great novel, "La Debacle" is the literary event of the moment; we do not therefore hesitate to return to it again. The following account of the terrible charge of cavalry by which the French vainly endeavoured to avert defeat, is pronounced by a very good judge one of the finest pieces of prose in French literature.

What between the messages that were given him to carry, and their answers, Prosper had been kept busy since daybreak spurring up and and down the plateau of Illy. The cavalrymen had been awakened at peep of dawn, man by man, without sound of trumpet, and to make their morning coffee had devised the ingenious expedient of screening their fires with a greatcoat so as not to attract the attention of the enemy. Then there came a period when they were left entirely to themselves, with nothing to occupy them; they seemed to be forgotten by their commanders. They could hear the sound of the cannonading, could descry the puffs of smoke, could see all the movements of the infantry, but were utterly ignorant of the battle, its importance, and its results. Prosper, as far as he was concerned, was suffering from want of sleep. The cumulative fatigue induced by many nights of broken rest, the invincible somnolency caused by the easy gait of his mount, made life a burden. He dreamed dreams and saw visions; now he was sleeping comfortably in a bed between clean sheets, now snoring on the bare ground among sharpened flints. For minutes at a time he would actually be sound asleep in his saddle, a lifeless clod, his steed's intelligence answering for both. Under such circumstances comrades had often tumbled from their seats upon the road. They were so fagged that when they slept the trumpets no longer awakened them; the only way to rouse them from their lethargy and get them on their feet was to kick them soundly.

"But what are they going to do? What are they going to do with us?" Prosper kept saying to himself. It was the only thing he could think of to keep himself awake. For six hours the cannon had been thundering. As they climbed a hill, two comrades, riding at his side, had been struck down by a shell, and as they rode onward seven or eight others had bit the dust, pierced by rifle-balls that came no one could say whence. It was becoming tiresome, that slow parade, as useless as it was dangerous, up and down the battlefield. At last—it was about one o'clock—he learned that it had been decided they were to be killed off in a somewhat more decent manner. Marguerite's section, comprising three regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, one of Chasseurs de France, and one of Hussars, had been drawn in and posted in a shallow valley a little to the south of the Calvary of Illy. The trumpets had sounded "Dismount!" and then the officers (command ran down the line to tighten girths and look to packs. Prosper alighted, stretched his cramped limbs, and gave Zephir a friendly pat upon the neck. Poor Zephyr! he felt the degradation of the ignominious, heartbreaking service they were subjected to almost as keenly as his master; and not only that, but he had to carry a small arsenal of stores and implements of various kinds; the holsters stuffed with his master's linen and underclothing and the greatcoat rolled above, the stable suit, blouse, and overalls, and the sack containing brushes, curry-comb, and other articles of equine toilet behind the saddle, the haversack with rations slung at his side, to say nothing of such trifles as side-lines and picket-pins, the watering bucket and the wooden basin. The cavalryman's tender heart was stirred by a feeling of compassion, as he tightened up the girth and looked to see that everything was secure in its place. It was a trying moment. Prosper was no more a coward than the next man, but his mouth was intolerably dry and hot; he lit a cigarette in the hope that it would relieve the unpleasant sensation. When about to charge no man can assert with any degree of certainty that he will ride back again. The suspense lasted some five or six minutes; it was said that General Marguerite had ridden forward to reconnoitre the ground over which they were to charge; they were awaiting his return. The five regiments had been formed in three columns, each column having a depth of seven squadrons, enough to afford an ample meal to the hostile guns.

Presently the trumpets rang out, "To horse!" and this was succeeded almost immediately by the shrill summons, "Draw sabres!" The colonel of each regiment had previously ridden out and taken his proper position twenty-five yards to the front, the captains were all at their posts at the head of their squadrons. Then there was another period of anxious waiting, amid a silence heavy as that of death. Not a sound, not a breath, there, beneath the blazing sun; nothing, save the beating of those brave hearts. One order more, the supreme, the decisive one, and that mass, now so inert and motionless, would become a resistless tornado, sweeping all before it. At that juncture, however, an officer appeared coming over the crest of the hill in front, wounded, and preserving his seat in the saddle only by the assistance of a man on either side. No one recognised him at first, but presently a deep, ominous murmur began to run from squadron to squadron, which quickly swelled into a furious uproar. It was General Marguerite, who had received a wound from which he died a few days later; a musket-ball had passed through both cheeks, carrying away a portion of the tongue and palate. He was incapable of speech, but waved his arm in the direction of the enemy. The fury of his men knew no bounds; their cries rose louder still upon the air. "It is our general! Avenge him, avenge him!"

Then the colonel of the first regiment, raising aloft his sabre, shouted in a voice of thunder: "Charge!" The trumpets sounded, the column broke into a trot and was away. Prosper was in the leading squadron, but almost at the extreme right of the right wing, a position of less danger than the centre, upon which the enemy always naturally concentrate their hottest fire. When they had topped the summit of the Calvary and began to descend the slope beyond that led downward into the broad plain, he had a distinct view, some two-thirds of a mile away, of the Prussian squares that were to be the object of their attack. Beside that vision all the rest was dim and confused before his eyes; he moved onward as one in a dream, with a strange ringing in his ears, a sensation of voidness in his mind that left him incapable of framing an idea. He was a part of the great engine that tore along, controlled by a superior will. The command ran along the line: "Keep touch of knees! Keep touch of knees!" in order to keep the men closed up and give their ranks the resistance and rigidity of a wall of granite, and as their trot became swifter and swifter and finally broke into a mad gallop, the Chasseurs d'Afrique gave their wild Arab cry that excited their wiry steeds to the verge of frenzy. Onward they tore, faster and faster still, until their gallop was a race of unchained demons, their shouts the shrieks of souls in mortal agony; onward they plunged amid a storm of bullets that rattled on casque and breast-plate, on buckle and scabbard, with a sound like hail; into the bosom of that hailstorm flashed that thunderbolt beneath which the earth shook and trembled, leaving behind it, as it passed, an odour of burned wool, and the exhalations of wild beasts.

At five hundred yards the line wavered an instant then swirled and broke in a frightful eddy that brough Prosper to the ground. He clutched Zephyr by the mane and succeeded in recovering his seat. The centre had given way, riddled, almost annihilated, as it was, by the musketry fire, while the two wings had wheeled and ridden back a little way to renew their formation. It was forseen, foredoomed destruction of the leading squadron. Disabled horses covered the ground, some quiet in death, but many struggling violently in their strong agony; and everywhere dismounted riders could be seen, running as fast as their short legs would let them, to capture themselves another mount. Many horses that had lost their masters came galloping back to the squadron, and took their place in line of their own accord, to rush with their comrades back into the fire again, as if there was some strange attraction for them in the smell of gunpowder. The charge was resumed; the second squadron went forward, like the first, at a constantly accelerated rate of speed, the men bending upon their horses necks, holding the sabre along the thigh, ready for use upon the enemy. Two hundred yards more were gained this time, amid the thunderous deafening uproar, but again the centre broke under the storm of bullets; men and horses went down in heaps, and the piled corpses made an insurmountable barrier for those who followed. Thus was the second squadron in its turn mown down, annihilated, leaving its task to be accomplished by those who came after.

When for the third time the men were called upon to charge, and responded with invincible heroism, Prosper found that his companions were principally Hussars and Chasseurs de France. Regiments and squadrons, as organisations had ceased to exist; their constituent elements were drops in the mighty wave that alternately broke and reared its crest again, to swallow up all that lay in its destructive path. He had long since lost distinct consciousness of what was going on around him, and suffered his movements to be guided by his mount, faithful Zephyr, who had received a wound in the ear that seemed to madden him. He was now in the centre, where all about him horses were rearing, pawing the air, and falling backward; men were dismounted as if torn from their saddle by the blast of a tornado, while others, shot through some vital part, retained their seat and rode onward in the ranks with vacant, sightless eyes. And looking back over the additional two hundred yards that this effort had won for them, they could see the field of yellow stubble strewn thick with dead and dying. Some there were who had fallen headlong from their saddle and buried their face in the soft earth. Others had alighted on their back and were staring up into the sun with terror-stricken eyes that seemed bursting from their sockets. There was a handsome black horse, an officer's charger, that had been disembowelled, and was making frantic efforts to rise his fore-feet entangled in his entrals. Beneath the fire, that became constantly more murderous as they drew nearer, the survivors in the wings wheeled their horses and fell back to concetrate their strength for a fresh onset.

Finally, it was the fourth squadron, which, on the fourth attempt, reached the Prussian lines. Prosper made play with his sabre, hacking away at helmets and dark uniforms as well as he conld distinguish them for all was dim before him, as in a dense mist. Blood flowed in torrents; Zephyr's mouth was smeared with it, and to account for it he said to himself that the good horse must have been using his teeth on the Prussians. The clamour around him became so great that he could not hear his own voice, although his throat seemed splitting from the yells that issued from it. But behind the first Prussian line there was another, and then another, and then another still. Their gallant efforts went for nothing; those dense masses of men were like a tangled jungle that closed around the horses and riders who entered it and buried them in its rank growths. They might hew down those who were within reach of their sabres; others stood ready to take their place; the last squadrons were lost and swallowed up in their vast numbers. The firing, at point-blank range, was so furious that the men's clothing was ignited. Nothing could stand before it, all went down; and the work that it left unfinished was completed by bayonet and musket-butt. Of the brave men who rode into action that day, two-thirds remained upon the battlefield, and the sole end achieved by that mad charge was to add another glorious page to history. And then Zephyr, struck by a musket-ball full in the chest, dropped in a heap, crushing beneath him Prosper's right thigh; and the pain was so acute that the young man fainted.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	109	88	88	82	86	87	85	88
Wednesday, September 7	1	24	0	87	0	73	0	22
Total ...	111	12	89	69	87	60	86	10
Total fall to 7th September 1891	80	86	68	31	68	55	68	50
Total fall to 7th September 1890	68	31	71	64	69	58	56	77

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Variation, 1st August to date
Delhi	29·603	Calm	5	86·0	76·8	87	...	20·70	–2·3
Agra	29·612	SW	6	88·5	75·4	83	...	16·23	–8·35
Cawnpore	29·666	S S W	3	90·0	76·0	83	...	23·26	...
Allahabad	29·631	W N W	5	91·4	77·7	74	...	26·59	+0·24
Jhansi	29·643	S W	6	86·0	74·2	82	...	33·19	+0·48
Jacobabad	29·562	Calm	4	106·4	83·6	65	...	4·11	+1·25
Karachi	29·669	W S W	13	88·9	76·8	79	...	11·51	+5·68
Jeypore	29·576	E S E	4	82·0	73·0	86	0·80	41·02	+15·96
Ajmere	29·575	N W	5	82·7	73·6	89	0·10	14·25	–5·43
Deesa	29·696	W S W	16	77·0	73·8	90	1·18	34·02	+10·52
Bhuj	29·674	W	26	84·9	73·9	91	...	8·05	...
Rajkot	29·727	W N W	14	78·9	72·2	89	0·03	19·12	–6·98
Veraval	29·804	W	14	81·5	77·3	89	...	11·91	...
Neemuch	29·635	S W	26	75·7	69·6	92	0·08	24·89	–1·74
Indore	29·724	S W	10	79·5	68·6	87	0·27	23·86	–0·18
Sangor	29·681	S W	10	82·3	69·2	86	...	4·51	+7·43
Jubbulpore	29·731	W	4	85·4	72·6	81	0·02	43·14	–5·38
Hoshangabad	29·724	S S W	7	83·8	71·7	93	0·48	45·38	–0·63
Khandwa	...	W	4	78·6	69·4	94	0·24	37·29	+12·38
Raipur	29·702	W S W	12	85·0	74·1	83	...	40·87	–0·95
Nagpur	29·748	W S W	8	83·3	71·4	87	0·09	36·91	–1·94
Amraoti	29·748	W S W	8	78·9	70·3	82	0·19	32·69	+6·20
Akola	29·766	W N W	6	85·0	70·2	86	1·43	38·32	+13·06
Surat	29·751	W	F	86·0	76·5	89	0·05	47·89	+12·93
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·840	W	17	81·9	77·2	85	0·17	85·98	+22·11
Poona	29·839	W S W	14	78·6	69·4	94	0·11	24·14	+9·31
Sholapur	29·833	W S W	16	86·7	69·0	75	...	17·39	–1·86
Ratnagiri	29·855	W S W	9	83·4	74·9	91	0·51	125·09	+31·41
Belgaum	29·896	W	7	74·3	66·3	95	0·45	39·79	+7·80
Goa	29·917	W	14	84·1	76·4	85	0·24	114·75	...
Karwar	29·929	W	3	82·1	74·7	84	0·32	113·45	+5·33
Mangalore	29·957	W	3	83·8	75·9	82	0·11	99·31	+0·40
Calicut	29·957	N W	6	86·2	74·6	88	0·15	97·36	+16·86
Cochin	29·973	N E	M	84·7	72·7	82	0·07	78·92	+10·28
Bangalore	29·963	W S W	7	79·2	63·0	93	0·25	16·16	+1·65
Secunderabad	29·828	W	15	87·1	69·9	77	...	28·47	+8·04
Masulipatam	29·772	W N W	12	93·6	79·1	73	...	26·98	+7·21
Bellary	29·784	W	12	88·0	72·0	78	0·02	13·39	+0·77
Cuddapah	29·853	W N W	..	91·5	74·3	61	...	25·40	+12·98
Madras	29·868	W	9	90·2	75·7	85	0·10	22·71	+10·20
Coimbatore	29·893	S W	6	91·3	71·8	82	..	4·96	+0·39
Trichinopoly	29·896	S W	8	95·5	77·8	67	..	13·24	+4·76
Negapatam	29·864	W S W	4	93·0	72·2	64	..	9·38	+0·88
Colombo	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 2·05 (111·12); E. G. H. = 0·73 (87·32); G. T. H. = 0·87 (85·89); C. P. = 0·17 (85·98).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana and a brisk fall at Masulipatam the barometric changes have been small and irregular throughout the whole country. Readings are relatively high in Ceylon and low in Rajputana. Gradients are very steep in Gujarat and moderate to steep over the rest of the Country. Winds over Gujarat and Rajputana are still cyclonic, while elsewhere they are blowing from their ordinary monsoon directions. The force has been fresh to strong at Neemuch, Bhuj, Bombay, Sholapur, Goa and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Neemuch, 20 at Rajkot and Bhuj 18 at Secunderabad, 16 at Sholapur and 14 at Allahabad. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and irregular in all districts except at Nagpur, Amraoti, Neemuch, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ajmere and Delhi, where the maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° below the mean of the season. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Akola and Deesa and light to moderate showers at Madras, Bellary, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Poona, Bombay, Surat, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jabulpore, Hoshangabad, Jeypore, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot and Ajmere. The cyclonic storm has, as was anticipated in yesterday's report, moved, into Rajputana and the centre is now somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ajmere. The storm has decreased considerably in intensity. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is normal while that between Karwar and, Bombay is about two and half times steeper than usual: hence, conditions continue to be very favourable for more rain in light or moderate showers all along that Coast. The baric gradients are very steep in Gujarat and strong winds are to be expected there and on and off the Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar Coast. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Madras over the Bay. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the monsoon current over the Arabin Sea is falling light, and appears to be moderate to gentle up to about Longitude 60° E. and fresh to the west of that longitude. Conditions continue to be favourable for local scattered showers in all districts except Sind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th September, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·739
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·885
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of Wind	WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	4·04
Fall of Rain	0·22
Total fall during month	12·27
" year	86·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Sept.	0·00
" From midnight to midnight	...

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of Iron, cinchona
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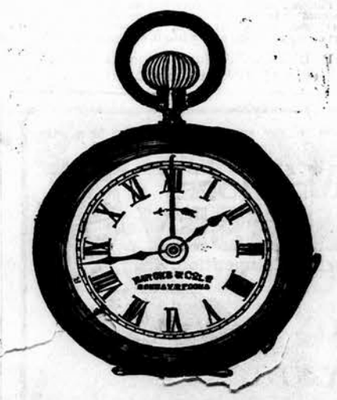

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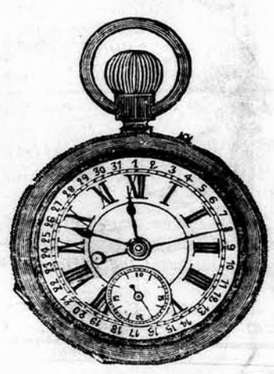

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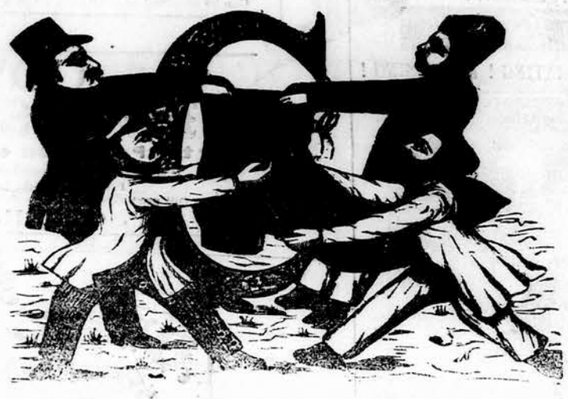

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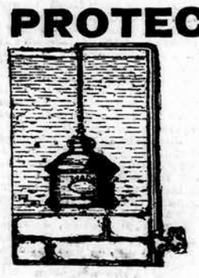

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